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Reestablished with a new and up-to-date plant.

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BEST—FAMILY—GROCERIES  
French and American Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cookies, etc.  
Wagon visits Jackson on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.  
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**DO YOU KNOW**  
That Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine sold through druggists for woman's weaknesses and peculiar ailments that does not contain large quantities of alcohol? It is also the only medicine, especially prepared for the cure of the delicate diseases peculiar to women, the maker of which is not afraid to take his patients to his full confidence, by printing upon each bottle wrapper all the ingredients entering into the medicine. Ask your druggist if this is not true.  
"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, all the ingredients of which have the unqualified endorsement of the leading medical writers of the several schools of practice, recommending them for the cure of the diseases for which the "Prescription" is advised. Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free booklet, and read the numerous extracts from standard medical authorities praising the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are made, and don't forget that no other medicines put up for sale through druggists for domestic use can show any such professional endorsement. This, of itself, is of far more weight and importance than any amount of so-called "testimonial" endorsement. This, of itself, is of far more weight and importance than any amount of so-called "testimonial" endorsement. This, of itself, is of far more weight and importance than any amount of so-called "testimonial" endorsement.

The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor contains some very interesting and valuable chapters on the diseases peculiar to women. It contains over a thousand pages. It is sent post paid, on receipt of sufficient in one-cent stamps or by post of mailing only, or 21 cents for a copy in flexible paper covers, or 31 cents for a cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce as above.  
Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Cure laxative, two or three cathartic.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
Estate of Isaac N. Frisbee, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Isaac N. Frisbee, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the law office of Chas. H. Crocker, Marella block, Jackson, Amador county, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said county of Amador.  
Dated, July 19, 1906.  
GEO. A. GORDON,  
Administrator of the estate of Isaac N. Frisbee, deceased.  
Chas. H. Crocker and Herbert V. Keeling, attorneys for administrator.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
Estate of Eulalia L. Ruge, formerly Eulalia L. Frisbee, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Eulalia L. Ruge, formerly known as Eulalia L. Frisbee, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the law office of Chas. H. Crocker, Marella block, Jackson, Amador county, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said county of Amador.  
Dated, July 19, 1906.  
GEO. A. GORDON,  
Administrator of the estate of Eulalia L. Ruge, deceased.  
Chas. H. Crocker and Herbert V. Keeling, attorneys for administrator.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
Estate of John B. Francis, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. Francis, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the law office of Wm. J. McGee, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said county of Amador.  
Dated, July 14, 1906.  
ELIZABETH FRANCIS,  
Administrator of the estate of John B. Francis, deceased.  
Wm. J. McGee,  
Attorney for administrator.

**Notice to Taxpayers.**  
The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, California, will meet as a Board of Equalization at 10 o'clock a. m., on MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1906, and will continue to meet from day to day to equalize assessments. The assessment list, so far as ownership, description of property and valuation thereof, are concerned, has been completed and is now on file in the office of the City Clerk.  
Dated, Jackson, Cal., August 1, 1906.  
L. J. GLAVINOVICH,  
City Clerk.

**Notice of Assessment.**  
Jose Gulch Mining Company, a corporation, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the law of the state of California, having its office and principal place of business at Butte Basin (Jackson post office), Amador county, California, and its property and works at the same place, hereby give notice, at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, held on the 24 day of July, 1906, an assessment of three (3) cents per share was levied on the subscribed capital stock of the above named corporation, payable on or before the 6th day of August, 1906, to the secretary of the said corporation, J. P. Little, at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California. Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 6th of August, 1906, will be delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before the 4th day of September, 1906, said delinquent stock will be sold on that day (September 4th, 1906), to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.  
J. P. LITTLE,  
Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company.  
Office at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.  
Pioneer "Mour always has been and still is the best.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

**The Sky's Light.**—One Source of the Diamond. — New Disinfectant. — Windmill Electricity. — A New Industry. — Muscle Sounds. — Metals Exploded by Hammering. — Switzerland's White Coal. — A Door-key Alarm.

The brightness of the sky on a clear, moonless night is one of the mysteries astronomers are trying to explain. The stars appear to shine from a slightly luminous background, and in a recent paper G. J. Burns, a British astronomer, considered that the total light may be roughly taken as equal to that of 1000 first magnitude stars, while the light of all stars visible at one time has been estimated as equal only to that of 70 first magnitude stars. A common theory is that the light of the sky is due to telescopic stars. If this were the sole cause, however, the luminosity should diminish near the horizon, but instead an increase in brightness is plainly perceptible. This and a variability in the brightness observed at different times might be explained by assuming that the sky's luminosity is partly due to a stratum of luminous particles at a moderate distance from the earth.

The origin of the diamond has been long in dispute. When the stones of South Africa were traced from the river gravels to the "blue ground"—an agglomerate filling the pipes of old volcanoes—it was supposed that the real matrix had been discovered, but it has since appeared that the diamonds were picked up by this rock from an older rock pierced by the volcanic eruptions. The government geologist of New South Wales has now described a small diamond from a dolerite dyke, finding the assumption justified that the crystal was actually formed in this igneous rock as it cooled or solidified from a molten state.

Soap to which from one to five per cent of naphtha acids have been added is recommended by a German chemist as a ready destroyer of virulent disease germs.

The use of windmills for generating electric current has given favorable results in the tests for the Danish Government made at Askov by Prof. La Cour. The four-wing wheel proves to be the best form. With such a wheel having 15 square yards of surface, he obtained two horse-power from a wind of 20 feet per second, and ten horse power from a wind of 35 feet per second. As reserve power when there is no wind, a small petrol motor has been more satisfactory and less expensive than a storage battery. The Askov plant cost \$4700, including land, and the annual expense of operation is \$165. It feeds 450 incandescent lamps, with some arc lamps and motors. A smaller outfit, costing about \$1000, is recommended for farm purposes, and a number of these windmill electric plants are already running in Denmark.

The radium-collecting laboratory of Prof. Batelli, at the mineral springs of San Giuliano, near Pisa, is an experiment whose outcome will be awaited with interest. The radioactive water is continuously pumped into a vacuum receptacle about 30 feet above the spring, and this separates the gas—consisting of carbonic anhydride and nitrogen carrying practically all of the radium emanation—and conducts it to a gasometer, while the water escapes through a discharge pipe. The gas is then liquefied by a compression in a brass retainer. As it is drawn off by a stop-cock, most of the anhydride is left behind, and the rest is removed by caustic soda solution, the gas then remaining being filtered through pure water soaked in sulphuric acid to abstract the water, and finally cooled in a bath of liquid air. This liquefies the radium emanation, when the nitrogen is passed off through a tube.

The roaring heard when the hand covers the ear has been traced by a physiological experimenter to the muscles of the palm and arm when at work. The sound was absent when the ear was closed by a book, and the roaring became louder as the tension of the muscles was increased.

Quite violent explosions, with sparks and flashes of light, have been noticed by Herr Doerner on hammering calcium on an anvil, and the presence of rust on the iron seemed to increase the explosibility. One suggestion is that absorbed hydrogen might produce the phenomenon. Dr. Ohmann has made extensive observations which indicate that the explosion is due to a vaporization of the metal near the edge, where the pressure is greatest, and a combination of the vapor with atmospheric oxygen. In pure oxygen the flashes were much more brilliant. Similar results were obtained with other metals, sodium and potassium yielding colorful flames, lithium emitting brilliant flashes with a report and sparks, and powdered aluminum and magnesium giving sparks without explosion.

The hydraulic power now used in Switzerland for running electric plants is estimated at more than 225,000 horse power, of which 40 per cent is employed for electric lighting, 13 per cent for traction, 23 per cent for electrolytic work, and 21 per cent for motors. Even with this work done by water, the imports of foreign coal

amounts to nearly \$2,000,000 annually. Continued increase in electric plants is thus assured, and a projected one in the Bernese Oberland promises 40,000 horse power, while others are expected to follow to supply the 150,000 horse power needed by the railroads. A hydro-electric plant on the Rhine near Numpf is to have a 230-foot head of water, with a canal 15 miles long to lead the water from the dam to the turbine station.

A novel burglar alarm made in Berlin consists of a small box containing a dry battery with an electric bell on top. The apparatus is fastened on the door above the key, and contacts are so arranged that any attempt to turn the key or open the door rings the bell. If desired, the bell can be placed at a distance, as in the usual form of alarm.

Prof. Tyler, of Amherst college, said recently: "A man can live comfortably without brains: no man ever existed without a digestive system. The dyspeptic has neither faith, hope or charity." Day by day people realize the importance of caring for their digestion; realize the need of the use of a little corrective after overeating. A corrective like Kodol for dyspepsia. It digests what you eat. Sold by F. W. Rusher.

**NIGHT CHANGED TO DAY.**  
**Wonderful Searchlight Drill to be Seen at the Jamestown Exposition Next Year.**

Poking their long fingers of light into every corner of Hampton roads, and illuminating every detail of cloudland, searchlights will make night as bright as day during the Jamestown Exposition, which is to be held next year at Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, Va.  
Just across Hampton roads from Sewell's Point is Fortress Monroe, which is equipped with powerful searchlights, by means of which a newspaper can be read five miles away. Every warship at the Naval Rendezvous next year will also have searchlights, some of which are so powerful as to require a special engine to generate their electricity. Among the largest of these is that just supplied to the new battleship, Connecticut. The lens of this searchlight is more than five feet across. When the maximum power is being used the lights have an intensity of sixty thousand candle power, and its rays can be thrown several miles.

Searchlights were originally adopted to find torpedo boats at night. They are now used for signalling, to discover a man overboard, to aid navigation, and for many other purposes. When a man falls overboard from one of the great ships at sea, the searchlight is at once turned upon him, and the ray is held there until he is picked up by the boats.

In signalling a shutter is attached to the searchlight. This alternately interrupts and prolongs or shortens the period during which the light is visible. By this means the operator is able to telegraph forty miles, using any telegraph code. In Manila harbor, during the insurrection, messages were frequently sent more than forty miles, by using the clouds as reflectors. This system can be used on cloudless nights, but the signals cannot be seen so far. The searchlight is also used in signalling on the same principle as wig-wag flags.

Searchlight drills take place whenever a squadron lies in harbor. Steam launches, to represent attacking torpedo boats, are sent out from the vessels, with instructions to return under full speed, each launch striving to get as close as possible without being discovered. Meantime the searchlights are so directed as to have their rays skim every square of water within the light's range. Sometimes, even under this severe glare of light, the boats succeed in reaching their ships. In actual war this would, of course, result in the annihilation of the war vessel.

Visitors to the Jamestown Exposition will have an opportunity to see searchlight drills on a scale never before attempted.

There is nothing so pleasant as that bright, cheerful, at-peace-with-the-world feeling when you sit down to your breakfast. There is nothing so conducive to good work and good health. The healthy man with a healthy mind and body is a better fellow, a better workman, a better citizen than the man or woman who is handicapped by some disability, however slight. A slight disorder of the stomach will derange your body, your thoughts and your disposition. Get away from the morbidness and the blues. Keep your stomach in tune and both your brain and body will respond. The healthy man with a healthy mind can be easily corrected and you will be surprised to see how much better man you are. Try a little Kodol for dyspepsia after your meals. Sold by F. W. Rusher.

Fred Schwooder, of 319 Washington avenue, Columbus, Ohio, hooked an eight pound bass while fishing in Buckeye lake, in the stomach of which he found a plain gold ring bearing the three link design of Odd Fellowship, the letters J. L. and the figures 39.

**We like best to call**  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.  
Send for free sample.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.  
Sole and \$1.00; all druggists.

**The Le Doux Case.**  
Stockton Record.  
It was the Dutch! Emma Le Doux had a set to with the Germans this morning and came off badly worsted. It will be remembered that when the time for passing sentence on Mrs. Le Doux came up in court about a month ago the defense moved for a new trial, and in support of that motion attorney C. H. Fairall introduced affidavits of Messrs Murphy and Smith, in which they swore that juror Ritter had talked with them of the Le Doux case during the trial and had told them that he intended to hang the woman. This caused no small sensation, which was prolonged by the fact that Mr Ritter had gone East on a visit and was not expected home until the first of this month. Accordingly the matter was continued until this forenoon.

When the matter came up before Judge Nutter Friday morning his courtroom was again packed by spectators, nearly all of whom were women. Mrs LeDoux was gowned all in black, and she appeared considerably more fleshy than when she was previously in court. She also seemed pale, but that may have been due to her long confinement in a half-lighted cell. She acted subdued, but gave no appearance of being disconcerted or discouraged.

The district attorney's office at once overwhelmed the defense with affidavits. First came Mr Ritter's, in which he denied totally and at great length that he had discussed the Le Doux case or any feature of it with Murphy or Smith, or any one else, during the trial, or that he had even spoken of the case to either of them. He then attacked Murphy, declaring him a boy of unsound mind, given to imaginary stories and vicious yarns. Then came the affidavit of E. Fimbel, saumon keeper at Eintracht Park, in which the affiant stated that he and Ritter were Germans, and that Ritter's reputation for truth, veracity and being close-mouthed was good, and in which he denied that Ritter and Smith had been together in his barroom at any time during the Le Doux trial. He also denied that Ritter had spoken to him or in his presence of the case during the trial. He said he knew Ritter well, and that the latter frequently visited his barroom, as did Smith.

Councilman George H. Helmann's, M. Kinser, Charles Messersmith and William Barnickel made affidavits that they knew Mr Ritter, and that all three were Germans. They also contributed to Mr Ritter's good character and to Mr Murphy's bad reputation for truth and veracity. They declared that Murphy was half-brained, rattle-headed and half-baked, without good sense or good wits. It was a disastrous innuendo for Murphy. W. R. Thresher also took a full out of Murphy's character for truth telling, and said good words for Mr. Ritter.

Sheriff W. F. Sibley made affidavit that Mr Smith was a colored man and an ex-convict having been sent to prison from Merced county. Then the people rested and the defense appeared tired.

C. H. Fairall, attorney for the defense, asked for time in which to secure affidavits to support the reputations of Messrs Murphy and Smith. Judge Nutter said that he did not want the case to drag any longer and that he would give the defense until this afternoon to present its affidavits.

**To Republicans.**  
We are anxious to have every republican in close touch and working in harmony with the Republican National Congressional Committee in favor of the election of a republican congress.

The congressional campaign must be based on the administrative and legislative record of the party, and, that being so, Theodore Roosevelt's personality must be a central figure and his achievements a central thought in the campaign.

We desire to maintain the work of this campaign with popular subscriptions of one dollar each from republicans. To each subscriber we will send the Republican National Campaign Text Book and all documents issued by the committee.

Help us achieve a great victory.  
JAMES S. SHERMAN, Chairman,  
P. O. Box 2053, New York.

**Has Stood the Test 25 Years.**  
The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chili Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

The 220,000 miles of main track of the railroads of the United States represent property to the extent of \$16,000,000,000, or as much as the total value of all the property in the country is 1860, the year of Lincoln's election. Their income of over \$2,000,000,000 a year is very nearly four times the annual revenue of the United States government. The number of men on their rolls is 1,500,000, an army as great as the combined forces that Oryama and Linevitch had in Manchuria at the time of the peace of Portsmouth. The railroads are a vast interest. Anything which would hamper them in their legitimate activities would deal a hard blow to every important industry in the country.

**Bad indeed.**  
Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

**Table of Contents.**  
Table of contents for our Magazine section next week.  
"Breaking into London's society."  
Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago leases a house of an English Duke.  
"The sugar bowl of the nation."  
Eighty million acres of land susceptible to profitable sugar-cane growing.  
"The staff of life." Ninty-five per cent of our bread is still made by the housewife.  
"The White Company." A continuation of this thrilling story. Ailene witnesses a tournament between the famous Knights of the days of chivalry.  
"Home own department." A model school garden to be established at the Jamestown exposition. Value of practical demonstration in inducing rural improvement.  
"Agricultural tropics." Alfalfa, the wonder crop of the west is gradually creeping eastward and being profitably grown by farmers of other sections.  
This issue is illustrated with more than a dozen fine half-tone photographs and drawings.

**A Remarkable Spring.**  
One of the most remarkable springs in the world, says J. A. Eddy in the Engineering and Mining Journal, has recently been discovered in New Mexico. It is literally a spring saturated with sodium sulphate. Distilled water weighs 8 1-3 pounds per gallon; the water of this spring weighs 10 2-3 pounds. The temperature of the spring is a little over 110 degrees Fahrenheit. As the saturated liquid overflows and cools, it forms a crystalline mass like ice, which, in the course of ages, has spread into a snow-white bed of sodium salts, miles in extent and as level as a lake. The warm brine, Mr. Eddy reports, is warmed by a minute shrimp-like organism, and a species of plant is found growing in the dry expanse of sodium sulphate.

**A BIRD OF GUIANA.**  
**It Can Speak Every Language That It Once Hears.**

There is a bird of Guiana which deserves to be widely known. This is the "tton-tion" (pronounced tee-yawn tee-yawn) on account of its cry. This bird is valued by the natives for its brilliant plumage, especially the tail feathers, which they wear in their headdresses and make clothing of, but the most interesting characteristic of this strange bird is its imitative faculty.

A naturalist became acquainted with the bird's powers in a curious manner. He was awakened from his sleep one night by hearing cries of distress in French. Some one was being murdered not far away, so much was absolutely certain. There were cries for mercy and help, uttered in excellent French, shrieks of agony and groans. Jumping to his feet he awoke his Indian guides, saying that they must all go to the assistance of the victim. At that moment the voice uttered a shout of ironical laughter, followed by "tton-tion," and the guides turned over, with a grunt of vexation. The learned naturalist had a great deal to learn, they remarked sarcastically.

The tton-tion is the worst of chatter-boxes. It can, and does, imitate every sound it hears, with the utmost fidelity. It can speak all languages, giving the proper accent and intonation. This is a strong statement, but it is correct. It will shout for assistance in the best English or German, and you will really believe that some fellow countryman is in dire distress until the bird interrupts its own pleadings with a derisive laugh. Then you feel like one who has been the victim of a list of April joke. If the bird could be caught and so far domesticated as to be happy in confinement the parrot would go out of fashion as a home pet.

**Thumbs and Temper.**  
"By her thumb ye shall know her" is a guide to the young man who contemplates matrimony and yet is doubtful how the chains of wedlock will sit on the girl of his heart. Delightful a companion as she is before marriage, when she turns out a termagant? He can learn readily, say the modern ages, and by the folding of her thumbs. He should take her to church and watch her closely. When she crosses her hands piously he should note if she folds her right thumb over her left, or vice versa. If the left goes over the right she has a dominating mind, and he will be walking a chalk line when he's hers. If the right goes over the left she will be a docile, uncomplaining mate who acknowledges the superiority of the masculine mind.—New York Press.

**If He Had \$100,000.00.**  
Rogers once walked into the hut of Ned Haskins, who lived the life of a semiburied in a hut eight feet square close to Fort Phenix in Fairhaven, Mass., where Mr. Rogers' summer house stands now.

"Ned, what would you do if you had \$100,000.00?" asked Rogers.  
"By jings," said the hermit after long cogitation. "I'd have this hut built two feet larger."—R. H. Murray's "Henry H. Rogers" in Human Life.

Don't drag along with a dull, bilious, heavy feeling. You need a pill. Use DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Do not sicken or gripe, but results are sure. Sold by F. W. Rusher.

**Globe Sights.**  
Nearly every man thinks: "They all know me."  
People are thinking less of dead men every year.  
Drive an old and bony horse, and people will talk about you.  
The smartest base finally runs across a bait that fools him.  
Every man thinks he could trot some pace if he wasn't hobbled.  
About the only subject upon which kin can talk with kin is other kin.  
Why is it that a married woman is never comfortable on her husband's lap?  
Times are so prosperous that you can make some men mad by offering them work.  
A pig doesn't feel that there is plenty of food unless there is enough to lie down in.  
A man who has a falling out with more than two of his neighbors ought to look himself over.  
A certain young man is in love. No doubt about it; he is writing poetry, and making it up, too.  
What has become of the old fashioned boy who was compelled to wash his feet before going to bed?  
It is possible for a man to know as much as the greatest philosopher, and act as foolish as the greatest fool.  
Another reason for saving your money: Look at any poor relation who is living "with" better-off kin.  
The average woman's joke is poor, but she can always cause a smile when she boasts of her "proposals."  
Think twice before going heavily in debt. Going heavily in debt ruins as many men as whisky and love combined.

How would you like to be a married woman, and have your husband bring home a jag instead of groceries? A girl who has a courteous dignified manner, does not need to wish for a pretty face. She will be admired all right.  
A good many girls make the mistake of paying too much attention to their looks, and not enough to their manners.

Mrs. Lysander John Appleton is so superior to her husband that people refer to them as Mrs. and Mr. John Appleton.  
So far as one can see, the great advantage youth has over age, is that the former never hears the noises next door after night.

If a man doesn't learn anything else as he grows older, he learns that it is more than a waste of time to have foul friends.  
There is this much to be said about the faithfulness of man: Every time he builds a castle in the air he puts a different woman in it.  
When children love their step-mother, their father gets a good deal of credit from the neighbors for his judgment in picking her out.

If a doctor should make an examination of you and decide that you could not live more than six months, would you want him to tell you?  
The average woman thinks her husband has to be "managed," and tries it. Men know their wives ought to be "managed," but don't dare try it.

When a girl is on the street and runs unexpectedly upon her steady, the expression of her face makes the sun bursting through a cloud a pale affair.  
Ever notice that your jokes "go" better in the winter than in the summer? Your friends cannot make the same effort to laugh in the summer that they can in the winter.

When a great man leaves his home town to visit a big city he shrinks and shrinks until, when he enters it, he isn't any bigger than the fly which is trying to get through a screen door.  
About the time a woman discovers that she is happier when she sleeps away from the looking glass, she also finds that she has less to worry her if she keeps away from the scales.

This is really funny? A man went crazy and imagined he was a poached egg. He asked his attendant for a slice of toasted bread, saying he was tired and wanted to sit down and rest.  
A man doesn't know any more about the lines in the hand than he knows how much lard goes into pie crust, but he can get a girl to let him hold her hand any time while he pretends to know all about it.

Among the many things one sighs for and finds disappointing when gained, is included getting your back scratched. When you finally get hold of some one willing to do it, the scratching is never in the right place, and it is either too heavy or too light.  
If an admirer says you are so intelligent and useful, the world can't spare you, and that you will live forever, don't feel too good about it; consumption, or Bright's disease, or liver complaint, will get you just the same.

When an evangelist announces a sermon for women only, the men get mad about it, but when he preaches to men only the women are greatly impressed; they think the men need it, and wonder how he can attempt to say anything, when there is so much to be said, and devote only one evening to it. Surely, it should require a month.

**From Our Exchanges**  
The appellate court of the third district has rendered a decision which will be of interest to the owners of or renters of nickel-in-the-slot machines. The court holds that where a nickel is pressed to show the face of cards, the machine is a gambling device and comes within the prohibitory scope of the law. But where the machine pays in cigars or tobacco it is a good, law-abiding thing, and cannot be cloaked for immorality. The matter came up on the hearing of a habeas corpus proceeding from Sonoma county and the opinion was written by Judge Buckles, Judge Chapman and Judge McLaughlin concurring in a separate opinion, written by the latter.—Stockton Mail.

T. A. Marsino started Wednesday driving his stage over the Mokelumne Hill-Jackson route. The J. & E. has been up to this time carrying the mail to the Hill. Marsino's stage arrives from Volcano early in the morning and leaves for that place in the evening, giving him ample time to make the Mok. Hill trip, leaving here at 10:30 a. m., arriving again at 2:30 p. m.—Dispatch.

Last week we mentioned in our columns that the suit between Wyatt and Barber had been settled, but we were not at that time familiar with the terms of the settlement. They were as follows: Wyatt is granted the use of all water claimed by him in complaint, and Barber must pay the cost of action amounting to nearly a thousand dollars. Wyatt has now started a damage suit for \$2000 against superior Judge Arnot, of El Dorado county, for damages sustained on account of his action, in not deciding the suit before leaving Alpine county, after the evidence had been placed before him. Which action caused the suit to be again gone over before Judge Parker successor to Arnot in Alpine, delaying the decision for almost a year. An action suing a superior judge has never been instituted in any of the courts in California, and the above case will have to be tried under a special ruling of the court, as the statutes fail to provide a precedent for such an action. The case is causing considerable comment among the legal lights of this section and will be watched with considerable interest. Judge Minor is attorney for the plaintiff in the action.—Mountain Courier.

J. B. Lucas, who for several years has been postmaster at Valley Springs has resigned his position and will seek other fields. We understand that Miss Lillie, who has been the popular assistant in the office, is likely to succeed him.—Prospect.

**Celebrated their Golden Wedding.**  
There was quite a gathering of relatives at the home of John W. Sibole and wife Tuesday evening, July 31st, the occasion being the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, which event occurred at the residence of the bride's parents in the town of Bridgeport, Mahaska county, Iowa, July 31, 1856, when John W. Sibole and Miss Martha E. Wilson were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. Some time after their marriage Mr Sibole and family moved to Jackson county, Missouri, and lived there three years during the civil war. On April 17, 1864, they started for California, across the plains, with their three children and Mrs Sarah Wilson, mother of Mrs Sibole. The train contained seventy odd wagons, and for a part of the journey oxen were their only draft animals. Mr and Mrs J. P. Sumpter, late parents of Mrs Jasper Johnson, were of this company. On May 18, '65, they arrived in Ione, taking up their residence in the house now occupied by Mrs M. McKenney and family. Besides their own children, these good old people have taken seven orphans to raise, two of whom have passed away. At the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary their sons and daughters and their families were all present. The family have resided in this immediate vicinity for more than forty-one years.—Ione Echo.

Why does the sun burn? Why does a mosquito sting? Why do we feel unhappy in the Good Old Summer Time? Answer: we don't. We use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, and these little pills don't bother us. Learn to look for the name on the box to get the genuine. Sold by F. W. Rusher.

In 1660 an act was passed by the general court in Massachusetts prohibiting the wearing of "short sleeves to the elbow," all garments being required to cover the arms to the wrists, while knots of ribbon and other frivols were absolutely forbidden. Women could wear buckles on their shoes, but that was the only ornament the old blue law permitted. Women have not changed much in 200 odd years, but the laws have.

**Kodol for Dyspepsia**  
Digests what you eat.

The children's friend—  
**Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge**  
Drives out blood impurities. Makes strong nerves and muscles.  
Gives tone, vitality and snap.  
Get it from your druggist





## THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by  
R. WEBB Editor and Manager

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ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DICKER'S Advertising Agency, 124 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

## CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador co.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1906

Ledger Roll of Honor.

The following sums have been received on ledger subscription account since our last report. This acknowledgment is equal to a receipt for the amounts named. If any persons have paid since the date stated whose names do not appear on the list they will please notify this office, so that due correction may be made.

Jas Moore \$2.50 C E Froelich \$2.50  
J P Mazzera 0.75 ARMcLaughlin 2.50  
J Hydenfeldt 7.50 W H Carley 2.50  
Geo Raymond 2.00 L A Kent 6.00  
H Schapman 1.25 Wm McLane 2.50  
A L McWayne 2.50 C H Shields 2.90  
L Burke 2.90 J Blower 4.00  
W Scoble 4.00 S Dalponta 2.50  
Mrs E Reed 2.50 S A Pellaton 2.50  
Geo Miller 1.25 C Daugherty 4.00  
H Cook 2.00 J Kaddatz 2.50  
C Boro 2.90 LorenzoMarre 2.50  
M Brinn 2.50 Mrs FHoward 2.50  
R Ballentine 3.50 JohnGiannini 2.50  
Mrs H Harbin 1.25 W H Hueg 2.50  
F C Davis 2.00 A Weil 2.50  
S Myers 2.50 John Chinn 2.50  
Mrs Conlon 4.00 Wm Tam 2.50  
H C Hamrick 2.50 J McFadden 3.55  
C Jansens 0.50 Mrs Kirkwood 2.50  
J L Chigley 2.00 J H Zurnah 5.00  
A Ludens 7.00 W M Nichols 2.50  
Geo Follen 2.50 Par.Chronicle 2.50  
G A Grillon 2.50 Geo Allen 2.50  
Mrs Frevaskis 2.50 Mrs Tam 2.50  
C M Lavezzo 2.50

## We Emphatically Protest.

The action of the republican county central committee in the appointment of delegates to the state and district conventions, and the entailment of needless hardship upon the republicans of the county, by the selection of a town distant from the centre of population as the place for holding the party convention for the nomination of a county ticket, was received with mingled feeling of surprise, indignation and dismay by republicans throughout the county. Surprise—that a body of men selected merely and solely for the purpose of setting the party machinery in motion, should presume to exercise such imperial powers as to usurp the functions of the party, and appoint themselves delegates as the embodiment of the sentiment of republicans generally. Indignation—that the masses of republican voters should be branded with humiliation by such unprecedented and high-handed proceedings. Dismay—because of the harmful effect such arbitrary methods are calculated to exert upon the particular candidates they were intended to help, and also because of the tendency to injure the candidates upon the republican ticket. The Ledger would be untrue to itself, and unworthy of the confidence of its supporters, were it to remain silent in the presence of this new and paramount issue that has been so audaciously flaunted in the face of the republican party. Stalwart republicans who have struggled for a generation to advance the interests of the party in Amador county, who followed its banner through defeat and victory, who have seen it grow from a thing of small beginnings to the dominant sentiment of the county, and who, moreover, have unflinchingly worked for its ascendancy in the local government, are staggered for the time being at this crowning assault from the house of its friends; while political enemies are correspondingly elated at the stupendous blunder of their opponents.

To be otherwise than outspoken in denunciation of such action might be interpreted as an endorsement of or submission to the acts of dictatorship, and therefore republicans in every town and nook of Amador are talking aloud. And we greatly mistake the spirit of republicans generally if they tamely submit to this treatment. The circumstances call for action as well as words. Something must be done—and quickly done—to thwart the scheme of the schemers. It behooves republicans to assert the authority that belongs to them, and which they have never delegated to a county committee. To this end republicans are invited to meet in Jackson, on Monday, next August 13, to consider the situation, and take steps, if need be, to call primaries throughout the county for the election of delegates to state and district convention, to contest the seats of the self appointed delegation.

The retirement of the old-fogy notion that the jury is the exclusive judge of the facts, and that the appellate court will not interfere with a verdict on the ground of insufficient evidence to support it, is a decided step in advance. Why a judgment should be reversed on the ground of technicalities, and the essential facts should be regarded as beyond the field of review by the higher court, has always seemed a conundrum. The Staples' decision has effectively sat upon that absurd doctrine. But it would be just as well for the higher court to go a little further, and include the findings of fact by the judge of the trial court as also subject to review and correction. These findings sometimes hide away little jokers that do not tally with the real facts. While they are considered immune from investigation, the trial judge is pretty much supreme. This immunity ought to go with its twin doctrine of the inviolability of the jury's version of the evidence.

## For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—  
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Also manufacturers of  
SARSAPARILLA  
PILLS  
CHERRY PECTORAL.

## Boomerang Politics.

Even from the narrow view point of selfish interests the attempt by appointment of delegates, to help the candidacy of Gillett for governor, was not only unfair, but impolitic and unwise. Of course, the spirit that actuated the course of the central committee was a determination to have a solid delegation for Gillett at the Santa Cruz convention. This was the program mapped out and carried out in defiance of precedents and regardless of consequence. To keep in close touch with the rank and file of the voters is the path of wisdom. To travel at right angles with that path is to court disaster. In defiance of the appointment of delegates, it is urged that other counties have done likewise; that the committee acted within the law in so doing. When pressed for the particular law, we are referred to the call issued by the state central committee calling for a state convention, and apportioning the delegates thereto. The truth is, the call of the state committee confers no authority whatever upon the various county committees, beyond informing them of the time and place for holding the state convention, and the number of delegates allotted to the respective counties. We have searched the election laws of the state, and fail to find any provision that can be twisted into an authorization of the appointment of delegates by the central committee. As for the plea of the state committee's call, that is judge. The republican party of Amador county, in convention assembled is the creator of the local county central committee, and to that supreme power alone are they responsible. And powers other than those expressly conferred and necessarily implied, are reserved by the creating body. What would be thought of a national committee were it to meet in some out-of-the-way place, without previous notice of their intention, and proceed to select delegates from every state in the Union to compose a national convention for the nomination of a president and vice president of the United States. Furthermore suppose the state central committee should arbitrarily appoint delegates from every county in the state to form a state convention to nominate full state, congressional and legislative tickets. Think you, oh ye far-sighted actors, who for the moment strut across the political checkerboard, that such examples of bossism would be tolerated by the masses of the party. What would self-respecting members of the party do under such conditions? What could they do in vindication of their inherent rights and self-respect? Why they would repudiate the introduction of such czar-like methods, by either calling a convention of their own authorized representatives, or in default of this step, they would be disposed to rebuke such arrogance at the polls. They would simply retort. "Here, you have assumed prerogatives never delegated, you have put up candidates without our assistance, now elect them without us." That is the natural and logical outcome of such methods. Let us suppose that the committeemen assume a more extreme stand, and say practically, "Whereas, we have been elected by the republican or democratic convention (as the case may be) as a committee to look after the party interests; and

Whereas, we are considerably in doubt, whether our personal ideas on such matters, are in accord with the views of a majority of the party adherents; therefore,  
Resolved, that we will not trust the party that trusted us.  
Resolved, that we are the party, and that we hereby elect ourselves as representatives to work out our ideas of party matters at the state convention."

Practically, that is what the act of the local committee means. Personally the delegates are unobjectionable. We have no fault to find with them, and under different conditions would cordially endorse them as competent and suitable. But as the case stands we decidedly object.

Neither Gillett nor any other man can afford to take the risks of being nominated by such methods. It would inevitably cost any man, no matter how worthy in himself, thousands of votes. To stifle the voice of the people who are dependent upon to furnish the votes to carry the candidate to victory is not the straight path to success.

We remember years ago Estee was nominated by machine methods. He was forced upon the people, because the "push" wanted him. But when the votes were counted, it was found that the head of the ticket was counted out, while the balance of the republican nominees were elected by overwhelming majorities.

Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

## Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Nettle wish to extend their grateful thanks to the many friends who so kindly assisted them with sympathy and service, during the illness and death of their beloved son, Irving W. Nettle.

Wm. J. Nettle jr.,  
Bessie Nettle.

BORN.  
HARRICK—Near New York Ranch, August 2, 1906, to the wife of H. C. Hamrick, a daughter.

BERDOLI—In Jackson, July 30, 1906, to the wife of C. Berdoli, a daughter.

MARRIED.  
ONETO-RATTO—In Jackson, August 5, 1906, by Rev. Father Horgan, John A. Oneto to Lena Ratto, both of Jackson.

DIED.  
NETTLE—In Jackson, August 6, 1906, Irving, only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nettle jr., aged 6 years, 11 months and 21 days.

BOTTINI—In Volcano, August 3, 1906, Mrs Mary Bottini, aged 86 years, a native of Italy.

GEORGE TUCKER  
Announces himself as a candidate for CONSTABLE of Township One, Subject to the decision of the republican convention.

To Whom It May Concern.

The Board of Education of Amador county, will meet in the office of the superintendent of schools, Saturday, August 25, 1906, for the purpose of formulating and adopting questions to be submitted to applicants for county certificates to be granted upon examination, and for the purpose of formulating and adopting grammar grade questions to be submitted to those wishing to take the examination for graduation diplomas.

The examination will be held at the public school house in the City of Jackson, and will commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., Monday, August 27, 1906, and will continue day by day, until completed.

At the conclusion of the examination the Board of Education will complete the grading of the papers submitted, make a record of said grading, and issue a certificate to each of the successful applicants for a certificate, and a diploma to each of the successful applicants for a diploma.

At the same time and place at which the teachers' examination will be held, those applicants for a graduation diploma at the June 11 and 12, 1906, examination, that obtained 60 per cent or more, but less than 70 per cent standing will be permitted to take another examination at the time and place above given, and if the applicants, or either of them, succeed in obtaining the required 70 per cent standing, then a diploma of graduation will be issued to each of the said successful applicants.

The renewal of certificates and the granting of recommendations to applicants for state documents, and unfinished business will be taken up Saturday, September 1, 1906.

Respectfully,  
GEO. A. GORDON,  
Superintendent of common schools and secretary of Board of Education, Amador county.

## NOTICE OF SALE.

Of Property of the State Pursuant to Section 3897 of the Political Code.

Office of the Tax Collector of the County of Amador, State of California.

WHEREAS, on the 8th day of August, 1906, there was received by me and filed in my office, in the County of Amador, a return and seal of the Controller of the State of California, which said authorization was in the words and figures following:

NOTICE.  
Parcells of the Department.

To the Tax Collector of the County of Amador, State of California.

WHEREAS, on August 8, 1906, there was filed and recorded in the Controller's office of the State of California, certain deeds conveying to the People of the State of California the title to those certain lots and parcels of land hereinafter described:

And, whereas, said deeds recite the fact that said property heretofore described was struck off and sold to the People of the State of California for the nonpayment of State and County taxes, penalties and costs, and all charges levied and assessed against said property for the year 1898.

And, whereas, five years have elapsed since the date of said sale, and no redemption, according to law, has been made of said property, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the law in such cases made and provided, I, E. P. Colgan, tax collector of the County of Amador, in and for the County of Amador, State of California, do hereby give notice of the authority in me vested by the laws of this State, do by these presents authorize, empower, and direct you, the said Tax Collector, to sell at public auction, in separate lots or parcels, the property heretofore described, in the manner following: Public notice shall first be given of said sale by publication for at least three weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or city and county, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then by posting notices in three conspicuous places in the county, or city and county, for the same period, and the day and hour of sale, and shall contain a description of the property to be sold, and shall also embody a copy of this authorization.

The property above referred to and hereby authorized to be sold, is situated, lying and being in the County of Amador, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

A tract of land being the NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of Sec. 1, T. 7 R. 12; also 1/2 of Q. stamp mill, 590.

Sold to the State July 17th, 1891. Deed No. 74 for taxes of 1894.

That no bid shall be received or accepted at such sale for less than the amount of all the taxes, costs, penalties, and all interest due on the said property, and the amount of the said sale hereby authorized, together with all such subsequent taxes as may have been levied upon such property, up to the date of the issuance of the deed or deeds heretofore referred to, with all interest, costs, penalties, and other charges thereon added to said taxes.

That said sale shall be conducted in all respects as by law governing such sales.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Sacramento, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1906.  
(SEAL)  
E. P. COLGAN, Controller.

By D. A. MOUTON, Deputy.

Therefore, in pursuance of law, public notice is hereby given that I, E. P. Colgan, Tax Collector of the County of Amador, State of California, will sell at public auction, in and for the County of Amador, State of California, the property heretofore described, in the manner following: Public notice shall first be given of said sale by publication for at least three weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or city and county, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then by posting notices in three conspicuous places in the county, or city and county, for the same period, and the day and hour of sale, and shall contain a description of the property to be sold, and shall also embody a copy of this authorization.

The State above referred to and hereby authorized to be sold, is situated, lying and being in the County of Amador, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Assessed to Mary Hatch and J. W. Marshall.  
Taxes 1905 \$ 16 00  
Penalties on delinquency 2 00  
Costs on delinquent return 0 25  
Interest at 7 per cent per annum. 14 75  
1905 Assessed to Mary Hatch and J. W. Marshall.  
Taxes 1905 \$ 10 00  
Penalties on delinquency 2 00  
Costs on delinquent return 0 25  
Interest at 7 per cent per annum. 0 50  
Total tax, penalties, costs, etc. \$20 50  
Total interest at 7 per cent per annum. 40 00  
Total amount due. \$60 50  
No bids will be received or accepted at such sale for less than the amount of all the taxes levied upon said property and all interest, costs, penalties and expenses up to the date of the said sale, together with all subsequent taxes that may have been levied upon said property up to the date of the said sale, together with all interest, costs, penalties and other charges thereon added to such subsequent taxes.

Given under my hand at Jackson, in the County of Amador, State of California, this 10th day of August, 1906.  
T. K. NORMAN,  
Tax Collector of the County of Amador, State of California.

## MRS LEDOUX IS SENTENCED

Judge Nutter Ordered That She Be Hanged At San Quentin October 19th.

Stockton Record.  
"And it is the judgment of the court that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. The court now issues the death warrant and fixes the time for the execution upon Friday October 19, 1906, between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and noon at the State Prison at San Quentin."

With flushed face and heaving breast, Emma LeDoux, convicted of Stockton's sensational trunk murder in which Albert N. McVicar was the victim, heard the words from Judge W. B. Nutter condemning her to death last Tuesday.

The iron nerve of the remarkable little woman did not fail her at the crucial moment. Except for a tinge of colobring which leaped to her cheeks, and, rapidly rising and falling bosom, she remained the same self-possessed woman that she was throughout the whole nerve-wrecking trial.

After sentence was pronounced, the death warrant delivered to the sheriff and the court adjourned, Mrs LeDoux arose from her chair and accompanied by deputy sheriff Mark Smith, started from the courtroom. She walked with a firm step and her old characteristic swagger swing.

In Judge Nutter's chamber at the rear of the courtroom, she met her mother, Mrs Mary Head. Mrs Head did not dare trust herself in the courtroom. She could not bear to hear the sentence of doom passed upon her daughter. With wan face and dry eyes, she awaited in the little anteroom to hear the news and meet her daughter.

As soon as she caught sight of her mother, Mrs LeDoux's face broke into a smile and she fairly leaped into the arms of Mrs Head. Mother and child kissed each other affectionately, spoke a few words of cheer and then parted.

Emma LeDoux was then taken to the county jail, where she will remain, pending an appeal. Judge Nutter has granted the defense until October 15, to prepare a bill of exceptions.

The announcement that Mrs LeDoux would probably be sentenced this morning drew a crushing crowd to the courtroom. As during the trial, the women were in the majority. They half hoped to see the convicted woman break down, but were given a disappointment.

Further consideration of attorney Fairall's motion for a new trial upon the ground of the alleged misconduct of juror A. C. Ritter, was first taken up.

The prosecution then took a hand in the battle of affidavits. Assistant district attorney George F. McNoble then read affidavits, signed by the twelve jurors who convicted Mrs LeDoux, in which they testified that they had not discussed the case either before or during the trial and that they had not formed any opinion before they retired to the juryroom.

"We submit the motion for a new trial without further argument," announced Mr McNoble.

Judge Nutter then denied the motion for a new trial. In doing so he stated that the gentlemen who served upon the jury were each known to the court personally. He said that they were not only respected but representative citizens, that he had noticed them during the trial and observed that they had paid strict attention to all of the evidence, argument and rulings of the court. The court then found that the accusations made by Charles F. Murphy and William H. Smith were untrue.

Then a few minutes of dreadful suspense followed. Judge Nutter held a conference with Judge Frank H. Smith, who sat on the bench with him. Emma LeDoux looked long and intently upon the pale face of Judge Nutter. The spectators were hushed by a nervous strain. Then came the command of the court.

"Emma LeDoux, stand up!"  
The face of the defendant flushed crimson as she arose beside her counsel, and Judge Nutter in a calm and passionless voice began sounding her doom. After the fatal words were pronounced she again resumed her seat.

"Order in the court!" thundered the bailiff.

But the words were unnecessary. There was no demonstration. Just as Judge Nutter passed the death warrant to the clerk of the court with instructions to attest it, a babe in the rear of the court began to prattle.

It was quickly hushed by the mother.

Mrs LeDoux will not go to San Quentin until after the supreme court rules upon the appeal of attorney Fairall. Judge Nutter granted the defense until October 15th to prepare his bill of exceptions. As soon as that is prepared and approved by the court, Mr Fairall will file an appeal.

The appeal suspends the judgment of the court, but it will not be necessary for Judge Nutter to re-sentence the woman in case of a postponement. If the supreme court denies the appeal for a new trial, Judge Nutter will merely fix another date for the execution.

The supreme court and the governor are now all that stands between Emma LeDoux and the scaffold.

FOR SALE.—One good milk cow, and calf, one week old. For terms, etc., apply to A. Rechinello, Pine Grove, or to V. Giannoni, Jackson, my 11-1 n.

THE NEW IDEA  
**KENNEDY'S**  
Moves the Bowels

Nearly all other cough cures are constipating, especially those containing Opium. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar moves the bowels, contains no Opium.

## FROM SILVER LAKE.

Kirkwoods, August 1.  
I left Jackson on the 26th of July, and got to Kirkwoods on the 28th. I found the roads very good until I passed Wiley, after which I found very rough traveling.

J. J. Munson keeps the Mattley station this year.

Jos. Marsino of Volcano has had a bad spell of typhoid fever; he is at present convalescent at Wileys station.

L. H. Cook of Wileys has Mrs Vose of Olela and Misses Ruby Cook and Irene Santilano to attend to the comfort of the guests.

Hams station is kept by Al Dutrene. J. Ruffner had to lay up at Hams on his way down on account of a sick horse.

At Cold spring, three miles above Hams, Geo. Weston of Sutter Creek had H. Bradley build him a large and substantial corral and barn for the convenience of his men and stock.

At Silver Lake the water company has surveyors at work with the intention of raising the dam 32 feet above its present level. If the dam is raised to anything like that it will destroy Plasse's ranch, as the water will back up a quarter of a mile back of their home and corral.

Fishing is prime at Silver Lake at present.

Stevens and McKenney of Placer-ville are keeping the Silver Lake Lodge. They have advertised extensively on the granite boulders of Silver Lake hill. If that kind of advertising counts, they will have a good run.

There is any amount of snow around here yet.

Mail reaches here every Tuesday and Saturday since the 1st of July.

Arthur Hamrick, who came up with the Badarra folks, is rusticiating at Kirkwoods for a couple of weeks.

There are but few Indians hereabouts at present, fishing being poor on account of high water.

The Kirkwoods, it is reported, have had an offer for their property here, from parties who want to dam Caples lake and Kirkwoods big meadow. The talk is of diverting the waters of Silver Lake, Caples lake and Kirkwood meadow, and pipe it to San Francisco, at an expenditure of thirty or forty million dollars.

A. Allen, at one time photographer in Kay's gallery, with his brother Charles, passed here yesterday, on their way to Tahoe.

Mrs E. Kirkwood and Mrs Lima of Butte City arrived here last night.

Some spiteful parties tore down the inside of the milk house, also the ceiling and battening of the tower, broke furniture and smashed doors. It took the men a week to straighten things out.

Feed for stock is fine all the way. Grass is growing fast.

The Allen Bros. of Mokelumne Hill, have installed a gasoline motor with a stern-wheel in one of Kirkwood's boats, and now are skimming swiftly over the Twin Lakes.

Laurence Newman drove up with Dr. Parish of Calistoga, Sonoma county, the Dr. came up for a month's vacation. He is the son of C. L. Parish, a pioneer of Jackson, and once owner of the Big Bar Bridge, and architect and builder of the Breese residence.

Supervisor Burke of Plymouth and his family, are expected here next week.

Mutton is very high here \$4.50 to \$5.50, being asked for a sheep, and the sheep owners do not care to sell. Beef is prime and sell at 12 1/2 c a pound. Feed has never been better.

Chipmunk.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

Get the weak spots in your old harness patched at Pete Picardo's.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

Notice to Pay Up.

Having disposed of my business at Martells, all parties indebted to me will please settle their accounts at once at the store of E. Ginocchio & Bro., Jackson, who are authorized to receive said moneys and give receipts for same.

M. BARSIL.

Jackson, July 20, 1906.

## NOTICE

.....

## The German Savings and Loan Society

begs to inform depositors that it has resumed business at its old headquarters

NO. 526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,

and is now receiving Deposits and making Payments as heretofore.

## THE DIVIDEND TO DEPOSITORS

for the six months ending June 30th, 1906, was at the rate of 3.60 per cent per annum.

## Closing Out at Cost.

.....

Having decided to discontinue business in Jackson I offer my entire stock of Tin and Agate Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Hardware, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, etc., at cost for cash.

This is a genuine close-out. Will sell in a lump or in any quantity. Sale to commence Monday, July 30th.

W. E. KENT.

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## A Needed Reform.

In view of the tendency toward the exercise of arbitrary power which has developed in political committees, it seems to us absolutely essential for the welfare of the republican party for the forthcoming county convention to lay down rules and limitations for the guidance of that body. The fact is, heretofore, the central committee has been left entirely to its own good judgment as to its powers. They have never been defined by the party in convention. The good sense of the members, combined with the knowledge that any imprudent act in committing the party, will militate against party success, is usually a sufficient restraint. But cases will occur when personal ends are placed above the welfare of the party, and hence the need of rules for committee government that are plain and incapable of being misunderstood. We would suggest a few salutary rules, that seem applicable.

1st. That no person holding any salaried office, under federal, state or county government, be eligible as a member of the county central committee.

2d. That when a member of the committee accepts any office of emolument, he be required to at once resign from the county committee, the vacancy so created to be filled by the other members of the committee.

3d. All meetings of the county central committee shall be held only after public notice in at least one county newspaper. And meetings must in all cases be held with open doors, and members of the party may freely express their views upon matters under discussion.

4. The committee shall not under any circumstances appoint any person or persons as delegates to state or county, or township conventions.

5. A member of the committee may give his proxy to another member of the committee, to represent him at any meeting of the committee; but in no case shall a non-member be admitted to a voice in the deliberations



## Bilious People

If you have "bilious attacks," or "sick headache," or "sour stomach," or you are troubled with constipation, you

### Need Little Cathartic Granules.

The gentle but effective liver stimulant and reliable cure for constipation. They completely remove the cause of sick-headaches and biliousness.

## RUHSER'S

### CITY PHARMACY,

Jackson, Cal.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp.	Rainfall.	Date.	Temp.	Rainfall.
L. H.	H. H.	In.	L. H.	H. H.	In.
1 (06)	62	0.00	Aug 17 (06)	62	0.00
2	61	0.00	18	61	0.00
3	60	0.00	19	60	0.00
4	59	0.00	20	59	0.00
5	58	0.00	21	58	0.00
6	57	0.00	22	57	0.00
7	56	0.00	23	56	0.00
8	55	0.00	24	55	0.00
9	54	0.00	25	54	0.00
10	53	0.00	26	53	0.00
11	52	0.00	27	52	0.00
12	51	0.00	28	51	0.00
13	50	0.00	29	50	0.00
14	49	0.00	30	49	0.00
15	48	0.00	31	48	0.00
16	47	0.00			

al rainfall for season to date, .35 19 inches corresponding period last season .32 31 "

## LOCAL NEWS

When you wish the finest flavored teas and teas, remember that W. J. the keeps only the best.

Mrs Mary Bottini died in Volcano Friday last, at the advanced age of 86 years. Death was due to the cerebral break down incident to age.

leaves a husband, and a number children and grandchildren. With husband she had lived in Volcano many years, a pioneer resident that section. The funeral took place in Sutter Creek on Monday, a number composing the mournful cortege to the grave. She leaves one daughter in Volcano, Mrs Garibaldi, one in Sacramento; also a daughter in Italy.

all kinds of harness from \$15 up at the Piccadilly's.

J. Hoxie, lately foreman of the stone mine at Amador City, Cal., superintendent of the West Tonopah, Nevada.

R. Thomas, who was the principal factor in the organization of the Central Eureka Mining Co. at Sutter Creek, Cal., and of which mine he was superintendent for twelve years, has resigned, being succeeded by his brother, John R. Thomas, who is now in jail, although no charge has been preferred against him so far.

John Batten left this morning for his home in Guadalupe mines, after a three weeks' visit with his aunt, Mrs C. H. Crocker.

Arthur Andrews left this morning to visit his grandmother in San Jose, and aunt in Guadalupe mines.

Peculiarly Sad Bereavement.

Iring, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nettie, died after a brief illness, about one o'clock Monday morning. The boy had been noticed to be sick only a few hours before the end came. He had partaken freely of green fruit, and this is believed to have brought on the fatal attack. He was noticed to be lying around in the afternoon of Sunday, but this was not uncommon with him, and did not in itself awaken any uneasiness. It was not until spasms set in that the fond parents were alarmed. The family doctor was sent for and did everything to avert a fatal termination, but to no purpose. He soon lapsed into unconsciousness, and passed away shortly after one o'clock Monday morning. The parents are prostrated by this great affliction. He was a bright, interesting boy, and lacked only six days of being seven years of age.

The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon, services being held in the M. E. church, Rev. C. E. Winning officiating.

The editor of the Record seems to read history backwards, to suit his own prejudices. For his information we will state that during the six years that the editor of the Ledger was chairman of the county central committee no delegation to a state convention was ever appointed; that one of the last acts he did as chairman was to vote adversely upon the appointment of John F. Davis as delegate at large, and that appointment was the only one of the kind made during his administration. Furthermore, the six years named, were the most successful for the local candidates standpoint that the party ever had before or since. Nearly every county office was filled by a republican.

Notice to Republicans.

In view of the action of the republican county central committee in the appointment of delegates, republicans are requested to meet in Webb hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to take such action to meet the emergency as may be deemed necessary. Republicans outside of Jackson are invited to attend.

By request of many Republicans.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.

New Cases.

Catherine Casella vs. Paolo Casella and others. Complaint filed; summons issued.

J. H. Griffin went to San Francisco last Sunday, where he will seek employment at the carpentering trade.

A. Paramino left Tuesday morning for Los Angeles.

## DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Deeds.—Webster Smith to Nancy Smith, lot in Amador City, \$5.

William Poll to Henry G. Poll, lot 2 block 11, Jackson, \$50.

W. E. Stewart to Jose Gulch M. Co., Dan Dutty and Jumbo quartz claims near Jackson, \$10.

Satisfaction of Mortgages.—Fin to Eplett.

Chichizola Estate Co. to Kettagiatla. Bill of Sale.—Eugene Parroone et ux A. Borelli, all personal property in Summit House near Sutter Creek, and leasehold right, \$100.

Lease.—W. E. Stewart to Jose Gulch M. Co., a three-eighths interest in Horne's ditch for one year from May 26, 1906, \$1.

Attachment.—Alonso Jones vs. Amador Climax G. M. Co. Writ issued out of justice's court of township 3; demand \$173.85.

Water Right.—Charles S. Bell locates 25 inches of water on Slate creek on 15-8-11.

Notice of Intention to Sell.—Frank A. Burgin gives notice that he will, on August 13, sell to Adelina E. Burgin all personal property in the Gem saloon, Jackson, for \$50.

J. A. Freglia gives notice that he will on August 13, sell to P. Andreosch et al, all tools, machinery and supplies belonging to Freglia's blacksmith shop, Jackson, for \$600.

Certificates of Redemption.—Free and Accepted Masons on part of brick building on lot 1 block 14, Drytown, taxes of 1900, \$2.

Mrs J. O'Brien on lot 4 block 43 and lot 3 block 36, Plymouth, taxes of 1895, \$2.46.

R. F. Allen on 20 acres in 10-7-9, taxes of 1898, \$5.37.

R. F. Allen on 20 acres in 10-7-9, taxes of 1895, \$16.46.

## The Dennis Divorce Suit.

The trial of divorce suit of Wilford Dennis vs. Matilda Dennis, was commenced in the superior court on Tuesday without a jury. The case is being hotly contested, and a number of witnesses from Sutter Creek and Jackson were subpoenaed on either side. Chas. H. Crocker is the attorney for plaintiff, and A. Caminetti for defendant. The defendant filed an answer denying all the damaging allegations of the complaint, and also filed a cross-complaint, making counter charges against plaintiff. The case is being tried with closed doors. No one outside of the court and the parties interested, and the witness under examination are permitted in the court room. Miss McSorley of San Andreas, is officially reporting the case. From the pleadings the suit bids fair to be one of the most sensational of the kind ever tried in the county. The parties are from Sutter Creek, where the parents of both reside. Several years ago they moved to Jackson, where the plaintiff was Western Union telegraph operator and Wells Fargo agent for some years. Last year he resigned and went to San Francisco for a time, his wife returning to her former home in Sutter Creek. Since the fire the plaintiff has also returned to Amador county, residing in Sutter Creek. He is also an independent candidate for assessor with pronounced socialistic leanings.

## CITY TRUSTEES.

City trustees met August 9; all members present.

City attorney R. C. Bole reported that the contract for watering the streets was signed by the contractor, M. Newman.

Verbal reports from trustee Kent and Tam were received.

The petition of A. Goldner referred to committee on streets and sidewalks, was reported as being denied.

Application of Amador Lodge F. A. M., to repair stairway on sidewalk, and to pile lumber on street to be used on said repairs, was referred to committee on streets and sidewalks.

Adjourned until Aug. 16.

## PINE GROVE.

The inhabitants of our burg remind us of the ant, when we note their industry in providing during the summer hours for the coming winter.

The Mitchell mine suspended operations today for an indefinite period. We hope soon for a good courageous company that will sink down and open a good paying mine.

A. Jones paid a visit to his shingle mill a few days this week.

A party of young people went to Tabern Lake last Thursday evening, on a pleasure excursion by moonlight.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenney moved into the house lately vacated by Mr. Henson.

Mrs. Al Berry returned to Grass Valley, after a few days stay with her mother, Mrs. Barnes.

Miss Hilda Leak gave a very novel entertainment to her young friends last Friday evening in the form of a hard time social. A prize was tendered to the best sustained character. Mr. Murphy and Miss Tarr carrying off the laurels.

A farewell party was given to Mr. McVey last Monday night. Alpha.

FOR SALE.—House and lot on Broadway, containing six rooms, now occupied by W. C. Johns. Also one cow. For particulars apply on the premises, Jackson.

## Positive, Comparative, Superlative.

"I have used one of your Fish Brand Slickers for five years, and now want a new one, also one for a friend. I would not be without one for twice the cost. They are just as far ahead of a common coat as a common one is ahead of nothing."

(Name on application.)

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1901.

Be sure you don't get one of the common kind—this is the mark of excellence.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA. Makers of Wet Weather Clothing & Hats.

## Gored by a Bull.

Casper Yaga, between 50 and 60 years old, who attends to the hog ranch for John Strohm about, a mile from town, was badly gored by a bull on Monday afternoon. The savage brute is owned by Chas. Peters, who took it to the Strohm farm about a week before this occurrence. It was reported as perfectly docile, as such animals go. The keeper and the bull got along amicably until Monday, when for some cause unknown the brute made straight for Yaga, attacking him in a vicious manner. He dug one horn into his right side below the ribs, and the other under the arms, and tossed him a distance of fully twenty-five feet. There was no one else around at the time. He lay unconscious for fifteen minutes. When he came to himself, he managed to walk to his cabin and get help. The doctor was summoned and it required seven stitches to close the gaping wound in his side. Fortunately the point of the horn is believed not to have penetrated into the cavity. The man is laid up in his cabin on the ranch, and it will be some time before he can attend to his duties.

## Money in Treasury.

By official count made August 6, the amount and kind of money in the county treasury at that date was found to be as follows:

Gold	\$ 1745 00
Silver	4774 06
Checks	41 00
Currency	1022 00
Warrants uncanceled	10859 66
Deposit in Bank of Amador	18000 00
Total	\$52441 72

## Naturalized Citizens.

Ladovico Quilici, native of Italy, on testimony of John Chenghini.

Rasmus Christenson, native of Denmark, on testimony of H. E. Kay, W. G. Snyder.

Plekia Marenzi, native of Italy, with A. Caminetti and D. Gazzera as witnesses.

Giovanni Ferri, native of Italy, same witnesses.

Naturalization closed on Tuesday. The above are all the persons who have been admitted to citizenship since July 1st. It is the smallest business in the naturalization line, prior to a general election, that the county has known in its history.

The reason for it, we are not able to give. Many foreigners have come into the county, but then many of these are probably unable to pass the educational test of being able to read and write. Another thing, there seems to be a general lack of interest in party politics this year.

A world of truth in a few words: "Nearly all other cough cures are constipating, especially those containing opiates. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar moves the bowels. Contains no opiates." You can get it at F. W. Kuster.

## Left Town.

Frank Burgin, proprietor of the Gem saloon on Main street, for over five years left Sunday morning. His destination is unknown. The fact that he had skipped out was not generally known for a couple of days after the event. Before leaving he gave a bill of sale of all the personal property in the saloon to his wife, Adelina C. Burgin, and on Monday a new lease of the saloon for five years was made out in her favor. It is reported that Burgin, for some time past has been gambling heavily, and as a consequence his affairs are badly involved. The liabilities will foot up several thousand dollars. It is the intention to settle with all creditors. Mrs Burgin has secured the services of Vic Rocco, who has been bartender for W. O. Green, to take charge of the business, and he entered upon his duties Tuesday morning.

## City Sprinkling Cart.

The city sprinkling wagon arrived Sunday, minus the double-trees. It is a very heavy concern, when full of water the tank itself weighs three tons. And the wagon is also built proportionately strong. M. Newman, who has the contract for running it at \$4.75 per day, gave it a trial Tuesday on Main street. It took four horses to haul it around, and when full it is all they can manage. So far the facilities for filling the tank have not been provided. It was filled by simply attaching a hose on to the regular fire plugs on the street. The cart when in operation throws an immense body of water, on either side, but it does not cover more than a strip from 15 to 20 feet wide. Its load of water is emptied in traveling 150 yards. Between the National hotel and the north Main street bridge, it was necessary to fill up twice. This makes it slow work, as it takes as long to fill the tank as to empty it. The general opinion is that one cart will prove insufficient to cover the street mileage mapped out for sprinkling.

## Hospital Report.

The county physician made the following report to the board of supervisors for the month of July:

Admitted—Edward Morgan, native of California, consumption; Mary Mullen, Ireland, debility; George Peterson, California, accident; John Lindenyer, Germany, tonsillitis; John Cereghini, Italy, pleurisy; B. Bellonini, Italy, meningitis.

Discharged—Wm. Blue, well; John Cereghini, improved; Geo. Peterson, improved; S. Preua, well.

Died—Antone Silva, senility; Edward Morgan, consumption; John Lindenyer, asthma and tonsillitis.

Number of patients at last report 48; now remaining 47.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## Board of Supervisors.

The board of supervisors met Monday, August 6; all members present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Applications for permits to retail liquor were granted all old retailers. The application for permits of Dan Esola, G. Andreini and A. Puccini to sell liquor in Amador City were laid over.

Bills were allowed and ordered paid as follows:

Current Expense.—Geo F Mack, dep. assessor - \$ 130 00

O'Neil & Podesta, livery - 4 00

Amador E K & L Co, lights - 3 00

City Pharmacy, drugs - 2 00

U S Gregory, supplies - 23 25

County officers, postage - 25 00

A J Laverone, conveyance - 4 00

Bert Jones, coyote bounty - 16 00

H E Kay, wheelbarrow - 7 50

L J Glavinovich, supplies - 3 85

Mrs C Langhorst, supplies - 3 25

H S Crocker & Co, supplies - 3 96

T K Norman brd. prisoners - 96 50

O'Neil & Podesta, livery - 7 50

G M Huberty, inquests - 14 25

Lena J Boitano, reporter - 3 00

Amador Ledger, printing - 274 20

John Miller, interpreting - 3 00

Geo Gordon, engraving diploma - 21 94

F M Parker, watchman - 10 00

T S Tuttle, conveyance - 10 00

Sunset Tel & Tel Co, phones - 44 10

M L Smith, typewriting - 10 00

Mrs C Richtmyer, water - 6 00

J Horn, oil burner - 2 50

Loretta G Meehan, typewriting - 5 00

B O'Neil, tobacco, etc. - 3 00

Jackson drug store, drugs - 1 00

Amador Dispatch, printing - 46 00

Jackson Gaslight Co, gas - 11 05

C P Vicini, traveling expenses - 3 50

M W Amick, mileage - 7 20

A Grillo, " - 7 20

D A Fraser, " - 2 40

Lawrence Burke, " - 7 20

Hospital fund—

August Thiele, labor - 10 50

Jackson Gaslight Co, gas - 1 25

A M Gall, physician - 60 00

City Pharmacy, disinfectants - 6 75

E Ginochic, groceries - 108 96

E Ginochic, allowances - 24 00

Geo L Thomas, meats - 40 40

P L Cassinelli, fruits, etc. - 16 15

E S Pitols, labor - 11 25

F B LeMoine, superintendent - 45 00

Mrs M E Lucot, cook - 30 00

Mrs F B LeMoine, matron - 30 00

J Turner, washing - 8 40

Jos Oneto, vegetables - 16 05

Mrs C Langhorst, supplies - 25 20

M L Glavinovich, clothing - 21 70

W Schroder, digging graves - 14 00

Amador E K & L Co, lights - 3 50

Sunset Tel & Tel Co, phones - 2 35

District 1—

D Trabucco, labor - 9 00

J C Cuneo, do - 13 00

J H Griffin, do - 10 00

J H Thrasher, do - 30 00

lone & E R K, sprinkling - 57 50

L Martell, labor - 11 50

J Turner, do - 8 00

District 2—

H Langford, labor - 92 00

C Burston, do - 22 65

H Langford, do - 120 00

H Langford, do - 565 00

District 3—

L Cassinelli & Bro., supplies - 18 00

A Giannini, labor on lake road - 292 50

Geo Schroder, do - 50 00

District 4—

Amador Co. Lumber Co, lumber 34 17

C E Fournier, labor - 6 00

R L Chase, do - 6 00

J Monteverde, do - 30 00

J Truscott, do - 4 00

District 5—

D Burke, labor - 14 00

Sam Caspar, do - 8 00



# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations, and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## The Blind Man

[Copyright, 1906, by A. Whitehead.]  
I had been employed about Brinley's storage house for two years when there came a day of unusual bustle. Everybody had gone when I made ready to go. I was standing in the big door, key in hand, when a man turned in from Larkins street and came forward. I felt that he had business with us and waited for him. The man was of middle age, tall and powerful, and he had a strange way of staring when he spoke to me. I remembered afterward that he was not the one to speak first and that he seemed a bit embarrassed until I addressed him. Then he replied:

"Boy, I have an order here for a trunk. Is it too late to have it attended to?"

I replied that it was. He put his hand into his pocket as if to produce the order, but did not do so. When I told him that he would have to come in the morning he hung in the wind for a moment and then said:

"The trunk was left here four years ago when I went away to Russia. I suppose it is all right, but if I could see it once and make sure I should sleep better tonight. If that trunk has been lost then I am a pauper."

I asked him to describe it. We had 500 trunks upstairs, and of course many of them were alike. I had never received orders to cover a case of this kind, and I certainly did not suspect the stranger of any evil intent. In my desire to please, I should not have been thinking to show off a bit at the same time I offered to take him upstairs and see if he could identify his trunk. He thanked me over and over again and suggested that I lock the lower door to make things safe during our absence. The shutters had already been closed up stairs and down, and I had to light one of the lamps. The man followed after me, and when we reached the head of the stairs he turned his head about in a helpless way and remarked:

"What sort of a place have we here, boy? Is it full or empty?"

"About two-thirds full, sir," I replied.

"And where are the trunks?"

"Down at the far end. Come down this way."

"Yes, all right."

He followed me, but I noticed that he bumped on either side quite frequently and tapped with his cane on the floor. Before we reached the pile of trunks I began to wonder if he was not blind. I stopped before the heap of trunks and asked if he saw one resembling his, and at the same time I noticed that his fingers were gripping his cane and that he was preparing to use it as a weapon. I stooped to put the lamp in a sheltered position, and as I did so his cane whistled over my head. The force of his blow threw him up against the trunks, and before he could recover I was twenty feet away. Had I run directly for the stairs I could have got down first and trapped him, but I took the contrary direction. Of course he had heard my movements, and standing with his face toward me, he said:

"Boy, I want a trunk out of here marked 'E. Jacobs.' The tag is tied to the handle. Get that trunk for me and I'll give you a guinea. If you refuse, then look out for yourself. I'm a bad man when crossed."

I made no reply, but began retreating. I moved like a mouse, and yet he heard me. It was only when we started to follow that I was sure he was blind. He did not pick up the light to guide his footsteps, and neither could he avoid bumping into various objects. I knew every inch of the big room, and even in the dark I had no trouble in getting about. My idea was to reach the stairs, but he knew what I was after and kept heading me off. He stumbled over and picked up a piece of iron, and with this for a weapon he was no mean adversary. After offering me the guinea it was five minutes before he spoke again. Then he broke out into fierce cursing and threats of vengeance and warned me that if I got downstairs and outdoors I would find a man ready there to put a knife into me. He increased his offer to 5 guineas, and when I did not answer him he fell to cursing again.

If the thing had not come upon me so suddenly I could have outwitted him the sooner. I was dodging him for fully twenty minutes before I got hold of a small parcel from one of the shelves and gave it a toss that landed it twenty feet away. The blind man at once moved in that direction, and I got down on hands and knees and made for the stairs. He fell over a box, got up and banged against a box and yet reached the stairs at once.

His bump of locality was wonderful. We were standing ten feet apart when he cried out:

"I hear you breathing! I know just where you are! Boy, get me that trunk or I'll be the death of you in one minute."

I involuntarily shrank back, thinking he was coming for me. He reasoned that I was sneaking downstairs, and in his haste to seize me he let go of prudence. He carried the trunk to the landing, and at the fourth he stopped into space and went headlong. When he brought up at the foot of the stairs I waited awhile to see if he would call out, and as he did not I got the lamp and descended. The blind man lay there in a huddle with a broken neck.

Of course the affair was inquired into, but we never learned the man's identity. It ought to have been easy to locate a blind man, but we failed to do it. The trunk he was after contained title deeds and other papers of value, and a search of the dead man's person proved that he had no order for it.

M. QUAD.

Merely a Precaution.

"Now, Lester," said the old codger, addressing his callow nephew in an admonitory tone, "it is as proper that you should pay the fiddler as it is to have a few seconds and faces an image that will outlive the original. It questions the light of reason and detects the vaporized mist, floating about the great luminary—as if the chemist of our remote planet could fill his bell glasses from its fiery atmosphere. It lends the power which flashes our messages in thrills that leave the lazy chariot of day behind them. It seals upon a few dark grains in iron vases and, lo, at the touch of a single spark, rises in smoke and flame a mighty Afric with a voice like thunder and an arm that shatters like an earthquake. The dreams of oriental fancy have become the sober facts of our everyday life, and the chemist is the magician to whom we owe them.—Exchange.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The Magic of Chemistry.

Chemistry is accomplishing wonders before us every day, such as Arabian story tellers used to string together in their fables. It spreads the sensitive film on the artificial retina which looks upon us through the optician's lens for a few seconds and fixes an image that will outlive the original. It questions the light of reason and detects the vaporized mist, floating about the great luminary—as if the chemist of our remote planet could fill his bell glasses from its fiery atmosphere. It lends the power which flashes our messages in thrills that leave the lazy chariot of day behind them. It seals upon a few dark grains in iron vases and, lo, at the touch of a single spark, rises in smoke and flame a mighty Afric with a voice like thunder and an arm that shatters like an earthquake. The dreams of oriental fancy have become the sober facts of our everyday life, and the chemist is the magician to whom we owe them.—Exchange.

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Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The Magic of Chemistry.

Chemistry is accomplishing wonders before us every day, such as Arabian story tellers used to string together in their fables. It spreads the sensitive film on the artificial retina which looks upon us through the optician's lens for a few seconds and fixes an image that will outlive the original. It questions the light of reason and detects the vaporized mist, floating about the great luminary—as if the chemist of our remote planet could fill his bell glasses from its fiery atmosphere. It lends the power which flashes our messages in thrills that leave the lazy chariot of day behind them. It seals upon a few dark grains in iron vases and, lo, at the touch of a single spark, rises in smoke and flame a mighty Afric with a voice like thunder and an arm that shatters like an earthquake. The dreams of oriental fancy have become the sober facts of our everyday life, and the chemist is the magician to whom we owe them.—Exchange.

CASTORIA

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The Magic of Chemistry.

## BIRD AND BEAST.

Battle Between a Hawk and a Big Black Dog Mink.

Silent as an owl in the black of night, the hawk glided low on whist wings across the little open space cleared by the fallen maple, paused an almost imperceptible instant above the unlistening squirrel, and then, wings closed, dropped upon him with unerring talons. But for some strange reason the harrier seemed powerless to bear away his kill; while his angry, frightened screams drowned out the dying squeak of the squirrel, he strove with great rattling wing strokes to get purchase on the air, but could not. Over and over again he struck downward with his beak, apparently at the squirrel, though of this, because of the blur of his whipping wings, I could not be sure. In a moment he half toppled forward, and then, like a huge broken winged partridge, he flopped about among the tangled coils of roots, uttering meanwhile shrill screech on screech that seemed fairly to lacerate his throat. In but little more than it takes to tell it a dozen kingbirds had gathered, and were buzzing round the struggling leader like gadflies round a horse, adding their spiteful cries to his harsh din; now a crow appeared out of nowhere and searched deep in his throat for his hoarse cry; blue jays dashed across the clearing and back again in a frenzy of clamorous excitement; a swarm of chattering blackbirds rushed into the tree above me till its branches sagged and creaked like those of a laboring tree over-weighted with fruit—all in an instant bedlam was let loose round that old wind-wrecked maple.

Under cover of the uproar I crept nearer and saw that a big black dog mink, his bulldog jaws clamped on the upper leg of the harrier, was grimly fighting to pull him down from behind, while the harrier, with the speed of terror and late, sought desperately to reach his assailant with his beak. It looked as if the mink must win, for the harrier was perceptibly weakening in his vain counter attack; but a sudden lift with the harrier's long wing half tore the mink from his hold and swung him for one brief moment in distance of that reading book. Rip; a big red gash gaped open on the mink's writhing flank, and he let go and tumbled back among the roots. Up leaped the hawk, his pearly white breast streaked and blotched with blood from his wounded leg. Like magic the cries of all but the kingbirds were hushed, while, still screaming with rage and hurt, the hawk rose heavily skyward and marked his course, athwart the wind for the shelter of the woods.—Harold S. Denning in Harper's Magazine.

## The Gardener.

It is at once the joy and the despair of a gardener that his work is never done. His garden is a growing, changing, ever varying thing. This is an endless delight to a man who lives with his garden and watches his plans grow up. When he makes a garden for another it is a different matter. Then, after spending his best thought and skill, the garden must be turned over into the hands of the Phillistine, who may, doubtless, spoil his color effects, make gaudy what before was rich, introduce tawdry display where before was a sensitive delicacy. These are the things that try men's souls and will continue to try them until the owners of large places acquire some degree of sympathy with and understanding of art.—Century.

## Child's View of Art.

A lover of rare old china had a collection that was the envy of her visitors. One day a little girl came with her mother for a call, and being seated in the living room, wonderingly eyed the array of antique dishes. The hostess much pleased at the child's evident admiration of her treasures and said, "Well, my dear, what do you think of my china?" The child looked up, and pity was in her eyes as she asked, "Hasn't you got any pantry?"

## Not Matched.

"Mustache cups?" said the salesman. "Yes, sir. Here's a pretty design. Cup and saucer \$1.08."

"But," said Mr. Nurek, "that ain't the saucer that goes with it."

"Not much it ain't. There ain't no mustache guard on it."—Philadelphia Press.

## Unnecessary.

"Monsieur," said the duelist's second, "all is ready. Let me shake your hand."

"Volla!" exclaimed the duelist, with chattering teeth. "Can you not see eet for shaks too much as eet ees?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The left side of the face is usually considered by artists to be more beautiful than the right.

## The English Police.

In the conduct of the police department in an English city we find a striking comparison with our American notion of police work. In Manchester, as in London, the policeman is always the servant of the public. As in London, he carries neither club nor revolver. His duties are very nearly the same as those of a New York officer. It is in his method of doing his work that the striking difference lies. He is always quiet, always neat, always respectful, even deferential, in his treatment of the public. Such overbearing manners as we sometimes see in New York policemen would not be tolerated in Manchester—or in London, for that matter.—Success.

## Origin of "Chauffeur."

There were chauffeurs long before automobiles. History tells us that about the year 1755 men strangely accented, their faces covered with soot and their eyes carefully disguised, entered by night farms and lonely habitations and committed all sorts of depredations. They garroted their victims, dragged them before a great fire, where they burned the soles of their feet and demanded information as to the whereabouts of their money and jewels; hence they were called "chauffeurs," a name which frightened so much our good grandmothers.—Paris Figaro.

## Child Love.

Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with perspiration which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or more beautiful, the sobbing child, the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation, soften all hearts to pity and to merciful and clamorous compassion.—Emerson.

## THE TEAR

[Original.]

"Doctor, I reckon you'll have to come around and see Ellen. I know you can't do anything for her, but you cheer us all up."

The doctor was pouring something from a vial into a liquid contained in a test tube. His expression was not cheerful; it was serious.

"John," he said, "you sowed the wind and are reaping the whirlwind. Your marriage was a very unwise one both for you and for Ellen. Without it she would have remained with her mother, who now lives a thousand miles away from her. As for you, the drag of a sick wife upon you has been your ruin."

"In one sense, doctor, your words are true. In another I question if they are. The great Creator has placed us in a world in which our better nature is always struggling with our selfishness. If we lived here always there would be but one criterion for our judgment—success. But we know not what criterion will take its place in the existence to come. The poet tells of a pearl who gained admission to paradise by offering a tear of a repentant sinner. Well, if I am ever admitted to heaven I shall have gained my place there by a tear, though not of repentance."

The doctor held a test tube before a light and observed particles floating in a liquid it contained. The speaker went on:

"Before Ellen became an invalid we drifted together as other lovers drift together. At that age I held a girl as something holy, something far above what I regarded man's coarse nature. I remember one evening when we were walking together she slipped her hand within my arm, and it seemed as if I had been touched by an angel from heaven. That touch alone was enough to do me my fate."

"You remember how I took all the prizes in college, and you and father and the rest had great hopes for me. The career you predicted fired me with a desire for success. Then I cut a brilliant figure at the law school, and six months after graduation won the Springer claim in court. It put me at once at the head of the junior bar."

"I well remember," said the doctor.

"It was just at this time that Ellen met with the accident and you told me that she would be an invalid for life. I knew that all you said about her being a drag on me as well as when you mention it today. I had a long struggle between the career ahead of me, which would need a ceaseless devotion, and the care of an invalid wife, and I made a clear case in favor of the former. Ellen needed a mother, not a husband. It was not a case of whether I loved the career ahead of me or her the more; it was a case of inexorable common sense. I confess I shrank from breaking my decision to her, but knowing it was the turning point of my life, I nerved myself by a supreme effort."

"I well remember the night I called on her for the purpose. It was among the first warm days of the season, and she was lying on a wicker lounge on the porch. A wistaria vine hung down from above and was in bloom. From within the house came the fragrance of roses. Ellen looked up at me lovingly from her great flaring invalid eyes. I maintained an inward stoicism. After a few irrelevant words I told her that I had come to announce something of deep import to us both. Beginning with our duty to each other and to ourselves, I led gradually to the final announcement. It would never have been possible for me to make so able an argument in court. No woman could fail to see that under her mother's care alone could she hope for comfort. As to the effect of our marriage on me, I drew a graphic picture of a lost career, but told her that were it best for her I would give it up in order to devote myself to her."

The speaker ceased and there was a brief silence.

"She released you?" asked the doctor.

"She neither released nor held me. She listened without a word. I could see at times her bosom heaving, then repressed by an internal struggle not apparent on the surface. I finished with the words, 'I shall never become reconciled to that inexorable fate which has forced us apart.' Then I waited for her reply."

The doctor turned and faced his visitor.

"And you don't regret your—indecision?"

"No."

There was a longer pause, during which the doctor looked out of the window. Then he turned and said:

"John, I am, as you know, at the head of my profession in this city. But I am forced to admit that you stand in a far more eminent position."

That afternoon the doctor drove up to the home of the invalid with fruit and flowers and spent an hour enlivening the household.

Never again did he question the action of his friend. And who shall say that the happiness of a man who was denied the world's laurels that he might devote himself to an invalid wife was less than it would have been had he been free to win what the world calls success? When his term of service was ended he realized that he had not only chosen the better but the happier part. What was his reward to come, of course, no man knows. AMAZA J. BARKER.

Persian Dramatics.

A traveler, speaking of some of the oddities of Persian customs when viewed with occidental eyes, said:

"Depending as we do upon illusion and scenic effects in our theaters, the presentation of a Persian play by native performers strikes the westerner as little short of ridiculous, the extreme solemnity of all concerned making the appeal to hilarity all the stronger. In one of their favorite miracle plays the prophet is supposed to ascend to heaven, and this dramatic incident is accomplished by the very simple expedient of drawing him up from the stage and out of sight with a block and tackle. The tackle is attached to his belt by an attendant in plain view of the audience. So strong, however, is the imaginative power in the oriental that many of the onlookers will be observed weeping openly."—Harper's Weekly.

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## Magazine Section.

### MADAME JUSSERAND

#### AMERICAN GIRL WHO MARRIED A FRENCHMAN, NOW IN DIPLOMATIC SWIM.

French Ambassador at Washington  
Given Position Largely on Account  
of Wife's Nativty-New Embassy  
Building Projected.

How much a wife can do to help her husband in a public career is convincingly proven by the married life of Madame Jusserand, the American wife of the French Ambassador at Washington. Indeed M. Jusserand was selected by the Government of France to act as the accredited agent of our sister republic at Uncle Sam's headquarters largely because of the fact that he had an American wife who it was believed would be of great assistance to him in handling any negotiations which might have to be carried on between the two nations.

Madame Jusserand, although American born, spent most of her life, up to the time of her marriage, in France. That she was thus an exile from the land of the Stars and Stripes was due to the fact that her father, Mr. Richards, was an American banker in Paris, and thus his business interests compelled him to reside almost continuously at the French capital. His daughter was educated on the banks of the Seine and speaks French quite as readily as she does English.

Her husband has a great admiration for the American people—possibly because he is so fond of his wife. He is an author of note and has translated several American literary works into French. Prior to coming to Washington, M. Jusserand and his wife resided in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, where M. Jusserand acted as the envoy of his government. His promotion to Washington was a decided advance in rank and carries with it a big increase in salary.

#### AN INSEPARABLE COUPLE.

Both M. Jusserand and his Yankee helpmate are very genial and hospitable, but they are manifestly much

However, the government at Paris recently purchased a good-sized tract of ground in the most desirable section of Washington and will erect thereon a splendid embassy home of its own. Madame Jusserand being an American woman and thoroughly conversant with the wants of American women and Yankee conditions of life in general has been able to give the French architect who journeyed from Paris many valuable pointers as to designing the new house and she will be able to select the furnishings, etc., with far greater ease and success than could a Frenchwoman not in touch with American ways.

#### INSURANCE SIDE LIGHTS.

##### Methods Employed for Gouging the Hard Worked Agent.

During the recent scandal and the airing of insurance methods in general which followed, one of the tenderest spots of that business was left untouched. It is the system known in the parlance of industrial insurance workers as "arrearages and advances."

The taking of arrearages and advances occurs weekly on the book of every agent, when the agent must pay for each week on every policy which is beyond the grace period allowed by the company, namely "four weeks."

Superficially it would appear easy to obey the company's rules or—supposed rules; but the cancelling of a policy or policies might precipitate what is known as "thrown off claiming," whereby the company refuses to pay further special salary until a sufficient number of substantial applicants are approved to off-set the cancellations. So it may seem expedient to the needful agent, to pay a dollar for the current week, rather than to lose the prospect of receiving fifteen for the week following. He thereby borrows money from the company at a large rate of interest—one dollar for the loan of fifteen for one week—and if he wishes to retain this loan he must pay for the week following. Gradually but almost surely, it becomes a case of the "Spider and the Fly."

Unless he be an uncommonly good writer, or an exceptionally wary man, the web tightens and his source of

### SOUTHWEST'S SMALL FARMS.

#### WONDERFUL CROP RESULTS FROM A SINGLE ACRE OF GOOD IRRIGATED LAND.

Instance of a Man Who Makes Good  
Living and Lays by Four Hundred  
Dollars a Year—No Fear of Drouth  
or Failure.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

The Sacramento Valley of California is a land of big farms. Private estates run all the way from one thousand to one hundred thousand acres. It was once profitable to farm vast areas in grain.

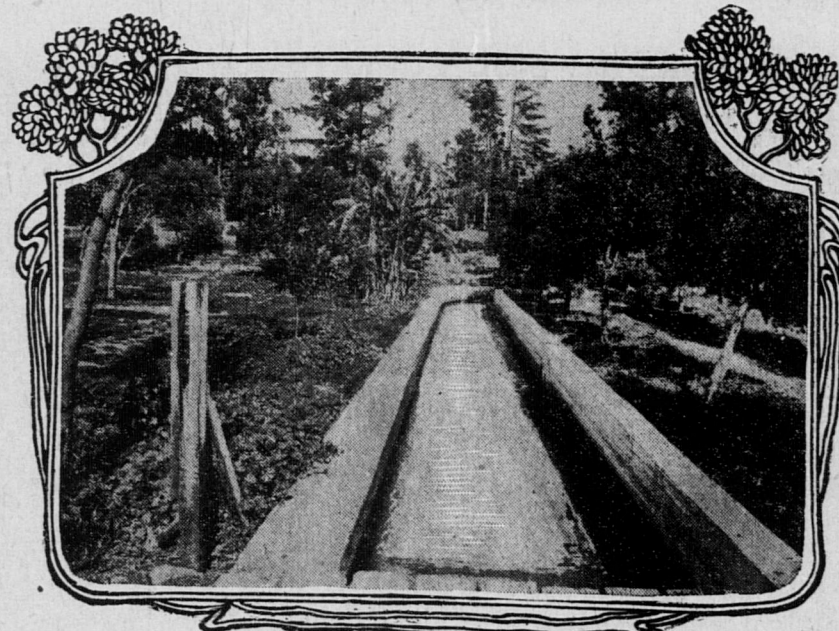
Although this valley is blessed with most abundant water supplies, irrigation is not generally employed. There is little rainfall from May to November, yet grain and deciduous fruits are grown without artificial

ing conditions are superior even to those of southern California. There is a great future for this southwestern corner of America, and it will some day be peopled as extensively as its wonderful ruins show it to have been unknown centuries ago.

#### The Wanderer Returns.

It was old-home week, and the returned sons and grandsons had been telling with more or less pride of the changes time had wrought for them. At last Edward Jameson spoke:

"I went away from here twenty years ago a poor man, with only one solitary dollar in my pocket. I walked the four miles from my father's farm to the station, and there I begged a ride to Boston on a freight car. Last night I drove into town behind a spirited pair of horses, and my purse—guess how much my purse holds in money to-day, besides a large check," and Mr. Jameson looked about him with a brilliant smile.



HOW THINGS GROW IN THE SOUTH-WEST UNDER IRRIGATION.

moisture. But the big farms are not prosperous. They are largely cultivated by tenants and are strangely devoid of features which make the true southwestern farm one of the most delightful home-spots in the world. The men on the land sell all they produce and buy nearly all they consume. And so they pay tribute to others "going and coming."

I have been visiting a farm in the Sacramento Valley which consists of one single acre of irrigated land and which makes a better home and larger net income for its owner than many of his neighbors enjoy on places of thousands of acres each. The little farm is at Orland, in Glenn County, and is the property of a man named Samuel Cleeks, who has grown old and gray while tilling it for the past thirty years.

Mr. Cleeks tells me that he has no difficulty whatever in making a comfortable living from this one acre of irrigated land. Not only so, but he is able to save an average of four hundred dollars a year beside. He has money to loan, as well as fruit, vegetables and poultry products to sell to those who are getting poorer every year in carrying on big farms without irrigation. I was so curious to know how he could get such good results from so small an area that I asked him to give me a list of what the place contained. Here it is:

#### ON A SINGLE ACRE.

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Barn and Corral space.....                | 75 x 75 feet                  |
| Rabbit Hutch .....                        | 25 x 25 "                     |
| House and Porches.....                    | 30 x 30 "                     |
| 2 Windmill Towers each.....               | 16 x 16 "                     |
| Garden .....                              | 46 x 94 "                     |
| Blackberries .....                        | 16 x 90 "                     |
| Strawberries .....                        | 65 x 90 "                     |
| Citrus Nursery, in which there            | are 2300 budded orange, lemon |
| and lime trees .....                      | 90 x 98 "                     |
| 1 row of Dewberries.....                  | 100 feet long,                |
| 4 Apricot trees,                          |                               |
| 2 Oak trees,                              |                               |
| 3 Peach trees,                            |                               |
| 6 Fig trees,                              |                               |
| 10 Locust trees,                          |                               |
| 30 Assorted Roses,                        |                               |
| 20 Assorted Geraniums,                    |                               |
| 12 Lemon trees, bearing, seven years old, |                               |
| 1 Lime tree, nine years old and bearing,  |                               |
| from which were sold last year 100        |                               |
| dozen limes,                              |                               |
| 8 Bearing Orange trees,                   |                               |
| 4 Breadfruit trees,                       |                               |
| 5 Pomegranate trees,                      |                               |
| 1 Patch of Bamboo,                        |                               |
| 3 Calla Lillies,                          |                               |
| 4 Prune trees,                            |                               |
| 3 Blue Gum trees,                         |                               |
| 6 Cypress trees,                          |                               |
| 4 Grapevines,                             |                               |
| 1 English Ivy,                            |                               |
| 2 Honeysuckles,                           |                               |
| 1 Seed-bed,                               |                               |
| 1 Violet-bed,                             |                               |
| 1 Sage-bed,                               |                               |
| 2 Tomato vines,                           |                               |
| 13 Stands of Bees,                        |                               |

#### ERA OF THE SMALL FARM.

Time was when the man who had said that a living could be made from 5 acres, much less a single acre, would have been considered a dreamer or a greenhorn. Now, however, all through the Southwest, in great sections of California and Arizona, where the sun is warm, the soil is deep and fertile, and the water for irrigation ample, little farms are making for their owners more money than many of the big ones. Two, three, five and ten acre tracts closely and faithfully cultivated have become, in hundreds of instances, veritable gold mines. Some of the communities of southern California, composed of these little ranches, resemble the suburbs of a village, so close are the farm houses. Arizona is not so far along in this class of settlement, because it is a newer country, but the enthusiastic claim is made for many parts of the Territory that the climate and grow-

### THE ARMY TRANSPORT.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON IS A MODEL FOR HANDLING THE GOVERN- MENT'S TROOPS.

Private Steamship Companies Said  
to be Unequal to the Task of Trans-  
porting Soldier Boys—The Cost is  
Greater.

Along the Pacific Coast the army transport service in operation with the Philippines and intermediate points, is not regarded with favor. Private steamship companies covet the business which is now being done by the dozen and a half vessels making up the transport fleet.

During the last fiscal year the Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Logan and Dix carried to Honolulu, Guam and Manila 31,000 passengers, 115,000 tons of freight, 860,863 pounds of United States mail, and \$2,478,000 in United States money, besides a considerable amount of Philippine pesos coined in the San Francisco mint; and in January, 1906, the schedule was doubled, that is, instead of one sailing a month there are now two.

The army prefers to do its own freight and passenger business on the Pacific for the following reasons:

Primarily, private companies securing contracts could not furnish the service desired without specially constructed vessels, an expense which, though demonstrated absolutely necessary by experience, they would not undertake owing to the uncertainty of the traffic.

Secondly, the present service is found more economical, the cost of operation last year amounted to \$750,000 less than the lowest estimate presented by any of the private concerns bidding for the business.

Lastly, the exigencies of the service which might at any moment demand the rapid transportation of large shipments of troops and supplies would necessitate the holding in reserve of a considerable number of vessels, an impossibility to a private steamship company which is forced by competition to operate with strictest economy.

#### COMBINED COMFORT AND CAPACITY.

In explanation of the first of these reasons—the average transport is a type of marine construction peculiarly individual. While exteriorly it has all the appointments of a modern ocean-going steamer, it differs essentially in its interior arrangement. The transportation of large numbers of troops across an ocean distance of 7,000 miles, the greater part of this mileage lying within the tropics, demands the best possible ventilation and sanitation. The sleeping accommodations for soldiers are between decks, and the entire space allotted for this purpose is often from end to end. Metal berths in tiers of three, one above the other, make the place resemble a giant honeycomb. Shower baths, reading and recreation rooms are provided, and a regularly equipped hospital with isolation wards is in charge of a surgeon and assistants drawn from the army Medical Corps and the Hospital Corps. These quarters are

bark in fifteen days. Assuming this ratio, it would require, to strike the first quick blow of a force corresponding to our present military establishment, the entire shipping on the Atlantic and more than the entire tonnage of the Pacific." It is doubtful if any private line would care to hold enough ships in reserve to transport two divisions on a fortnight's notice. The Quartermaster General gave it, as his opinion that, "In view of the futile efforts of the Quartermaster's Department to obtain suitable transports from the merchant marine in 1898 for the transportation of the army to Cuba, and of the further fact that when withdrawn from regular line service the transports can not be advantageously disposed of, owing to their peculiar interior construction, it would be wise policy to retain a sufficient number of boats as part of the equipment of the army, to be economically cared for and kept in such condition as to be promptly available for any emergency which may arise requiring the transportation of troops on the ocean." Since the whisper of trouble in the Orient, two first class troopships have been held at anchor in Manila Bay, and until January all the freighters of the transport service were out of active service, with the exception of the Dix.

#### PACIFIC FLEET A MODEL.

The army has built up its Pacific transport fleet after long and trying experience, and it is generally conceded that the vessels are models of their kind. Representatives of foreign governments have asked for and received copies of the specifications.

The transportation of live stock has been fruitful of disasters. The first consignment of mules shipped to Manila was a source of great anxiety. Every precaution was taken, and finally the fatal precaution of belly-banding the animals caused the loss of all but one, who became known in Manila as the hundred thousand dollar Jack. The rest all died of the unaccustomed exercise of swinging on their stomachs.

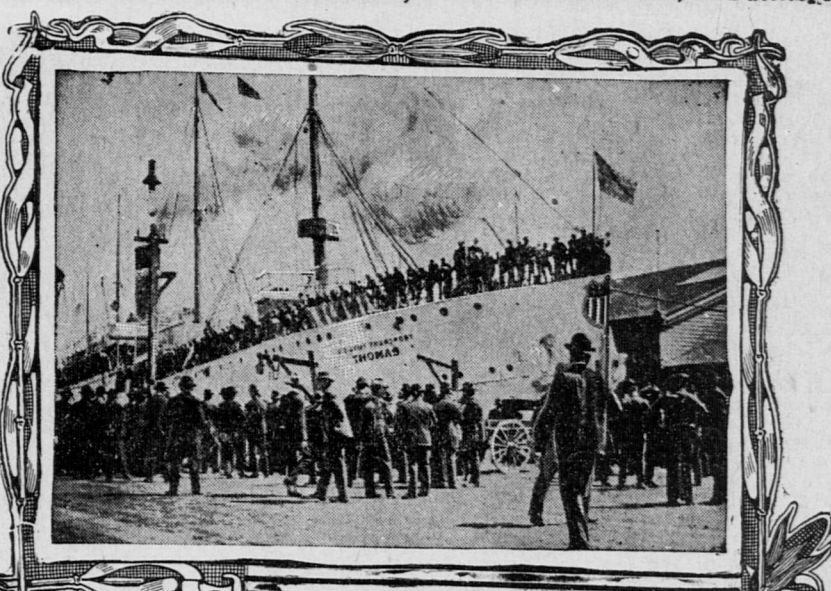
#### LEARNS LANGUAGES IN JAIL.

Berkmann, Who Tried to Kill Henry C. Frick, Becomes Linguist.

When Alexander Berkmann left the Allegheny County prison in May last, after having served fifteen years for an attempt to kill Henry C. Frick, the coke and steel magnate, he found himself able to converse fluently in eight languages.

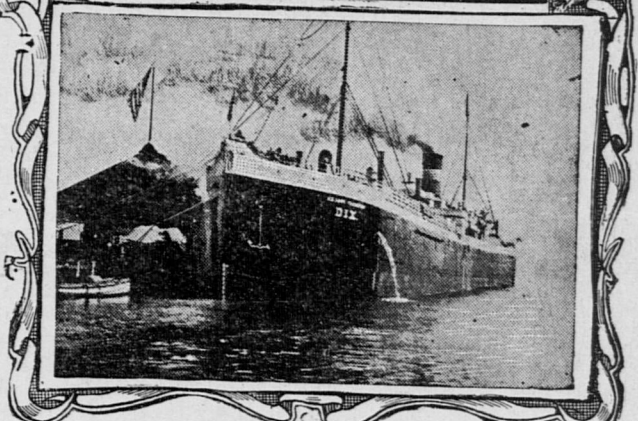
The years behind prison bars have converted him from an avowed anarchist to a student and philosopher. Many persons have forgotten both Berkmann and his crime, yet they startled the nation during the days of the great Homestead strike of 1892. Mr. Frick was one of the managers of the steel industry when it grappled in the gigantic struggle with its workmen. Berkman was so radical, at the other end of the scale, that he was classed as a leading anarchist.

During the excitement of the industrial controversy Berkmann found his way into the Pittsburgh offices of Mr. Frick, reached that magnate's presence and shot him twice, then attempt-



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ABOUT TO  
SAIL FOR THE  
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ANIMALS FOR  
PHILIPPINES



not such as are provided for steerage passengers on the Pacific, and if vessels so equipped were owned and operated by a private line, that line would be long in getting rid of them, should the army be suddenly recalled from the Islands. Furthermore, the army transport must carry a battery of rapid fire guns in her bows, something for which private steamship companies have very little use.

The second argument advanced by the adherents of the present system needs no comment.

The third and last contention is best supported by a report made on January 14 of this year by the General Staff of the Army to the Senate Committee on Merchant Marine, in which it was stated that "to embark a division would require ten 6,500-ton ships and nine 5,500-ton ships. With the strength of the regular army two divisions could be made ready to em-

ing to complete the work with a dagger.

Overpowered before he could accomplish his full purpose, Berkman was hurried to jail. Being convicted at his trial he was given a fifteen year term in the penitentiary for attempt to kill. This was supplemented by a one-year term in the Allegheny County workhouse for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Once behind prison bars he gave up all his leisure time to study. At the beginning of his term he could read and write English and German. During the first years of his imprisonment he eagerly perused all books in those languages that he could secure. In course of time he mastered the Slav, Polish and Hungarian languages, and also acquired a good general knowledge of Italian, Spanish and French.



MADAME JUSSERAND—WIFE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

wrapped up in each other. Indeed, when the French Ambassador visited the St. Louis Exposition alone by reason of the fact that Madame Jusserand was prevented from accompanying him because of an abscess on her forehead it was the first time in their married life that they had ever been separated, even for a few days.

Madame Jusserand is rather dark-complexioned and in many respects has the appearance of a typical French woman. She is a firm believer in outdoor life as a source of health and pleasure. When in Washington or at their summer home on the coast of Massachusetts she and her husband daily indulge in long walks and spend hours playing tennis. Madame Jusserand is a most charitably disposed woman and since her arrival in America has constantly but inconspicuously aided many causes. She has no children, but on several occasions she has given parties at her home for the French children residing at the national capital.

#### NEW FRENCH EMBASSY.

The lady is looking forward to having the privilege of fitting up a new French Embassy at Washington that will be in keeping with the dignity of our sister republic. For years the "branch office" of France in the United States was located in an old residence in Washington that was at one time the home of Admiral Porter. Then a few years ago the French establishment was moved to the house owned by Bellamy Storer—the house which President Roosevelt leased just after his election as Vice-President and before he had any thought that he would be called upon to go to the White House when he took up his residence in the city on the Potomac. (A 49)

#### Never Drink Water.

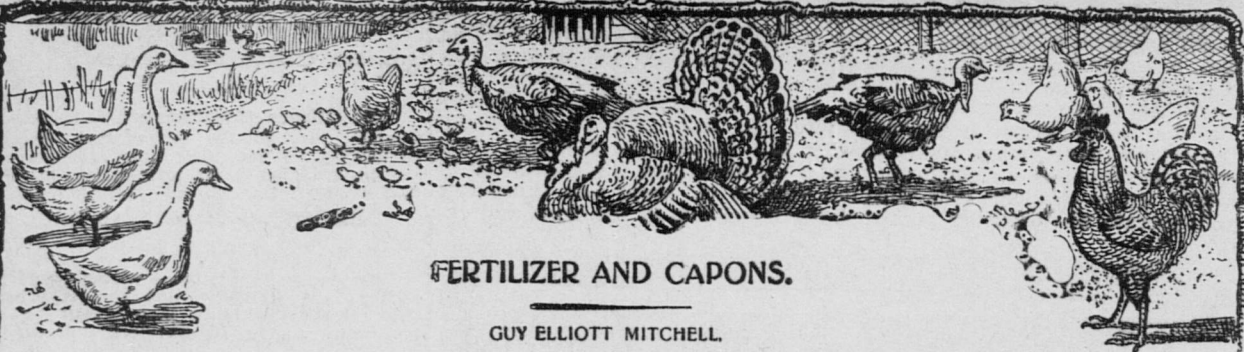
There are many different kinds of animals that never in all their lives sip so much as a drop of water. Among these are the llamas of the Andes and the gazelles of the far East. Many naturalists believe that the only moisture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from the green herbage they eat.

Ocean steamers carry from six to ten cats, whose duty is to keep the passengers' quarters free from mice and rats. If the cats are not rat eaters, they are dismissed.









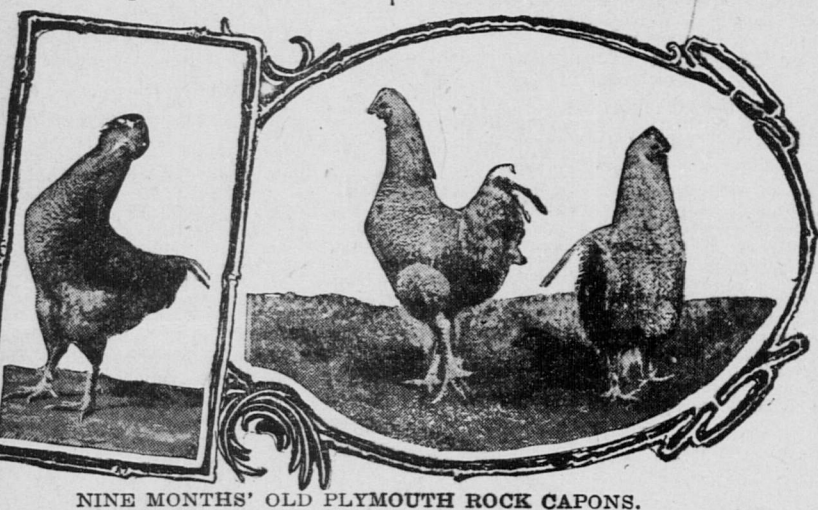
### New Potash Discovery.

One series of experiments have just been concluded by the Department of Agriculture that promise to be of immense value to the farmers of the country in furnishing them with a supply of fertilizer at very much lower rates than has ever been possible before, and at the same time anticipating this country from Germany, which has heretofore furnished most of our entire supply of potash fertilizer. It is a long and quite an interesting story, and probably will be a great deal to agriculture in this country. The most remarkable part of it is, too, that the idea originated in the bureau of roads, which hitherto has nothing to do with fertilizers.

Last summer when Dr. Cushman of the roads office was working in the laboratory with very finely powdered rock, the idea struck him, as it has struck a good many other chemists, that it was a natural born shame at this country, with an unlimited supply of rock high in its percentage of potash, should have to depend on other countries for its potash salts, for there has never been any commercial deposits of the salts found in this country as it is in Germany. He extracted some of the potash by electricity, though it is by no means certain yet that this can be done on a paying commercial basis. But then he detected that as ground rock was very cheap it might be worth while to try the experiment of letting the plants do their own extracting. He tried the experiment on his own place and found that the powdered rock did actually act as a fertilizer, though the potash it carried was so small that it took the chemistry of the soil to extract it and feed it into the plant. But the first trial promised well.

### SUCCESSFUL GREENHOUSE EXPERIMENTS.

The work was then turned over to the bureau of plant industry, and several similar plots of tobacco were



anted in the greenhouse. One of these was treated with the imported German fertilizer, another was left without any fertilizer at all, and the third was fertilized with finely ground common granite. The granite was high in potash, but it had not been treated in any way, and if the experiment succeeded it simply meant that there was a big new field of home-grown fertilizer open to the farmer.

When the crops of tobacco were taken, the imported fertilizer had produced a crop of green leaf that weighed 5 pounds. The powdered granite produced a crop of 154 pounds and the unfertilized crop was spotted and weighed only about 120 pounds.

This crop was examined by the experts, and so far as could be told, the unfertilized crop was not only just as heavy, but just as good texture in the granite fertilized patch as in the patch on which the German fertilizer had been used. The crop is being dried now, and it will take a long time before it is all fermented and properly cured, but it can be made up for smoking and tested in that way.

But that was a greenhouse experiment, and greenhouse work to field work is about like laboratory experiments to commercial work. What succeeds under glass may or may not be out of doors. But the department is so well pleased with the results, that it has tried the new fertilizer on crops of tobacco up in Connecticut, in Virginia, Kentucky and Florida. These crops are now under way, and there is a great deal of interest felt in the success of the work out of doors. The principal question seems to be whether there will be enough water in the natural rainfall to make the potash in the ground rock available for the plants. During anything like a decently wet season there is little question that there would be water in plenty. But it is possible that for a very dry crop there will be as much as a tenth of imported fertilizer added to the native rock.

### A VAST SAVING.

The ground rock, on the other hand, can be produced for about \$3 a ton, and there is so much of it in the country that runs high in potash and is available for use that the supply could never be cornered. It is true that the native fertilizer takes about 20 tons to give the same results as one ton of the soluble imported salts, but this amounts to \$6 for fertilizer against \$90 or \$100. So the result is not bad.

Several mills are already being erected, one in Maryland and one in New England, for grinding rock for just this purpose, and there are a number of other concerns that have talked of going into the business before even the field experiments of the department are finished.

The outlook is for a very important change in the fertilizing business in this country. Just where the credit or the work ultimately will land is a question. It probably will not be with Dr. Cushman or the road office, (A 49)

as it is not in their line of work. And the department will get nothing out of it from the farmers but thanks, for that is what the department is there for.

It is a discovery, which, if it "pans out," is of immense importance to agriculture. There are many crops, such as tobacco and tomatoes, which require excessive proportions of potash, while all complete fertilizers contain liberal percentages. Potash is one of the trinity which makes plant growth possible—potash, nitrogen and phosphorus.

### Capons and Caponizing.

By CHARLES J. PILLING.

Capons are aptly termed the "finest chicken meat in the world," for there is nothing growing feathers which is their superior, if equal. A capon is neither rooster nor hen—it is nothing else than a capon. After removing the organs of reproduction from the cockerel, its nature becomes entirely changed. The birds take on a more rapid growth, are more tame, awkward in carriage and always exceedingly lazy; they grow a very heavy and beautiful plumage, the comb and wattles cease to grow, the spurs do not develop as in the cockerel, and being cast off by both rooster and hen the capon soon shows a fondness for the society of little chicks.

### BEST TIME TO CAPONIZE.

Fowls hatched any time of the year make fine capons; no ill results follow the operation at any time in the year. The bird should be from two to three months old (not over six months) and weigh not less than a pound to a pound and a half. The size is equally as important as the age. April, May, June, July, August, September and October are the months generally taken for caponizing, for the reason that spring chickens arrive at the proper age and weight for the operation during these months, also because cockerels caponized then reach at the proper age and weight for market during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April and May, at which times there is the greatest demand for them in the cities and highest prices secured.

### PROFIT IN CAPONS.

Caponize the chicks and you have at once laid the foundation for a handsome profit in a short time to come. Outside of the cardinal points of profit, the simplicity of the operation (when proper instruments are used) recommends itself to every one. A boy ten years old can readily perform the operation, and any one can soon become an expert.

To the poultry raiser it can be said that there is no source of profit bringing larger returns for the outlay than raising capons, the profit in a great majority of cases being over 100 per cent. The question of assured profit is an all-convincing argument in any line and pre-eminently so to the poultryman whose losses are added to from various unlooked for sources.

### DIRECTIONS FOR CAPONIZING.

From twenty-four to thirty-five hours before performing the operation, select such cockerels as you intend to caponize (these should be from two to four months old) confining them in a clean airy coop or room without food or water. The best time to confine them is at early morning, as their long fast will then end about noon of the following day, at which time the operation is performed. Should the day be cloudy or wet do not caponize them, but let the operation go until you have a bright and fair day. It is necessary that you have all the light possible in the matter. Now after slightly wetting the spot proceed to turn down the feathers from the upper part of the last two ribs and just in front of the thigh joint.

Pull the flesh on the side down toward the hip, and when the operation is finished the cut between the ribs will be entirely closed by the skin going back to its place.

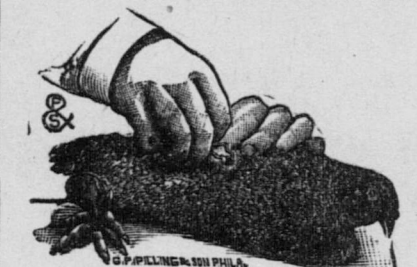
### PROPER INSTRUMENTS.

It is a matter of importance to have proper instruments for caponizing, and the more is read of the literary effusions appearing in numerous papers to-day touching caponizing instruments the more need there is to caution the inexperienced operator. While it is not cruel to caponize, it is inhuman to butcher or to cause unnecessary pain.

### NOT A CRUEL OPERATION.

A large number of persons hesitate in caponizing, feeling it to be cruel to

the bird. To these the writer wishes to bring his experiences in this matter proving to the contrary. This is a greatly mistaken notion, and the operation bestows an unlimited amount of kindness on the bird, even if there



were no other considerations or returns. The writer, as has everyone else on a farm, has seen cockerels fly at one another time and time again, tearing flesh and feathers with beak and cutting with spurs. Before the cockerels could be separated there has been a disfigured comb perhaps a blinded eye and a generally cut up bird. This is the essence of cruelty.

After caponizing, the habits of the bird are entirely changed. Their disposition is quiet and peaceable, habits mild and tending to a solitary life and perfectly contented wherever situated. They no longer chase about the farm spilling for a fight and running off flesh as fast as put on. They no longer arouse the whole neighborhood from morning until night by their incessant crowing, but, on the contrary become models of good dispositions, leading a quiet life that will surely bring large returns to the raiser. An operation that does away with so much inborn evil can not be considered cruel.

### Celery for the Home Garden.

The waning of summer acts as a gentle reminder to the home gardener, that in order to have a crop of celery for winter use, it is desirable to get the plants into the ground before August has too far advanced. If the celery seed has been sown in April or May, the young plants should, by August first, be in proper shape for transplanting. If this has not been done, stocky plants may be obtained at the seed store.

Celery culture, to be successful must rely upon deep soil, the deeper the better, for thereby the roots are not dried out as is the case where the tiny rootlets come close to the surface in a mad search for moisture. Celery plants require that the roots be cool, with plenty of water—but not stagnant water. It is considered advisable, therefore, before planting, to prepare the ground thoroughly and deeply.

Having the ground in good, workable condition, the next step is planting out. The easiest way to do this is to make a six-inch deep furrow, filled in with three inches of fine well-rotted manure of rich compost. The furrow is then filled in nearly level with the surface with good soil mixed with manure. Dwarf, self-



blanching celery may be selected for the home garden, and this should be planted in rows two and a half feet apart, and not closer than six inches in the row. The tall sorts take up a good deal of room in the garden.

The best day for planting celery is a dull one, when the sun will not have a chance to burn the roots of the young plants. It might be well to soak these before removing from the seedbed or box, so that the roots will more quickly mingle with the soil in the new home. Another good plan is to trim off the tops—say one-third—and dip the roots in water. As a result of this the plants will send out strong healthy roots, before throwing energy into the tops.

### Called Shonts' Bluff.

Railroad men are telling of a recent experience of Mr. Shonts, the head of the Panama Canal Commission. Shonts, as president of the Clover Leaf System, was traveling on a pass. He was approached by a conductor, who appeared to be about as husky a specimen of manhood as Shonts is, and who told him he would have to pay extra fare or cease occupying the drawing-room of the parlor car. Shonts produced his pass, but the conductor said the agreement between the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Pennsylvania System was that passholders could not occupy drawing-rooms unless they paid extra fare. Shonts remarked that he would not pay extra fare. The conductor declared Shonts would pay or be put out. Shonts managed to conceal his feelings well enough to inquire with a show of calmness who would conduct the ejectment. The conductor calmly answered that he would undertake the job. Shonts said he did not believe he could do it. The conductor then told Shonts to produce the money in ten minutes or be ejected. The conductor went away and returned on schedule time. Shonts paid.

### To Determine Length of Day.

By a simple rule the length of the day and night at any time of the year may be ascertained. By doubling the time of the sun's rising, the length of the night is obtained, and by doubling the time of setting the length of the day is given. Thus when the sun rises, say at five o'clock, the length of the night is ten hours.

### FROCKS FOR THE YOUNG GIRL.

What the Little Folks are Wearing this Summer.

BERTHA BROWNING.

Batiste of all descriptions is the material most in vogue for young girls' dresses and children's frocks, of dressy order. Taffetas are also used usually of a fancy type showing small checks or equally small broche effects on a plain or changeable ground, and in medium tints. For ordinary wear there are pique, linen and neutral fabrics fashioned into frocks of simplicity and trim style. The dressy gowns for young girls are simple too, but not without some degree of elegance. Many of the skirts have one or two flounces about the lower edge and these are often set on with deep bands of embroidery or lace. Tucks and ruffles are much used while the knife plaitings of batiste are a much favored garniture for frocks of dressy order.

A great simplicity pervades the linen, pique and light woolen suits for girls. These usually have a plain skirt trimmed only with bias folds of the material. The jacket is a short, narrow semi-fitted one with basques never exceeding four inches in length. Girls from twelve to sixteen do not wear the corselet skirt nor are they suitable for any but fully developed figures. The Parisian girl attains the age of sixteen before she is considered sufficiently developed to wear such a style.

### FOR THE TOTS.

For younger children from five to twelve, the same materials are used with the exception of taffetas. For these, the skirt is usually completed by a blouse while tucks and very narrow frilling are the favorite trimming. The best frock may be of eyelet embroidery having a ribbon sash.



This merely surrounds the waist without being drawn in snugly and is knotted at one side with short ends while long loops and ends finish the other side. The ribbon used for this is not wide, number 16 being the usual choice. The only silks used for children are tussah and occasionally foulard, the latter plain and in ecru tint.

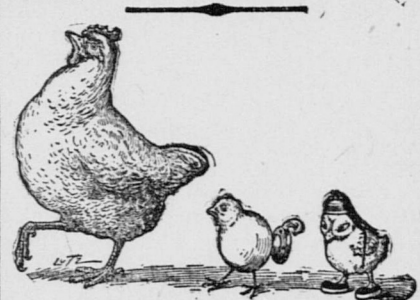
### TRIM COATS FOR SMALL FOLKS.

Coats for small folks are constructed a bit differently from those worn by older girls. These are cut with loose front as well as back, but at the same time it is narrow. In proportion the basque is longer, often reaching one-third down the skirt and retaining its narrow shapeless cut. The sleeves are of simple coat style being of full length while dress sleeves usually end at the elbow.

A separate wrap which is much in vogue among young girls is the loose medium length coat of shepherd's plaid. This is of some soft wool a favorite being white lined with black or grey. The only adornment consists of the fabric or pearl buttons down the front. The coat is worn with every sort of dress from the knockabout frock to the dressy afternoon or Sunday outfit. Some of the same style coats a bit different in shaping are being worn by young and older women. They do not appear so well upon any one as upon the girl for whom they were originally intended. Taffeta coats of similar style are also worn but are not so popular nor suitable for youthful wearers.

### LINGERIE HATS FASHIONABLE.

Hats for the young folks are mostly broad and of the capeline order. The straws are supple so that they may be readily pinched up into any sort of shape. The fabric hat—that is to say of batiste or linen, is of broad shape and very becoming. These are more popular than last year if possible and may be worn upon almost any occasions according to the hat. These are stiffer than the straw hats because they are made over wire frames.



A musty cellar may be sweetened by setting pans of very hot charcoal about the floor, especially in the dark corners.

The Standard Oil Trust has now gotten control of the starch industry. Here is where we will all get it in the neck.

Numerous office boys who lost their grandmothers just after the opening of the last baseball season are already reporting other relatives in a critical condition.

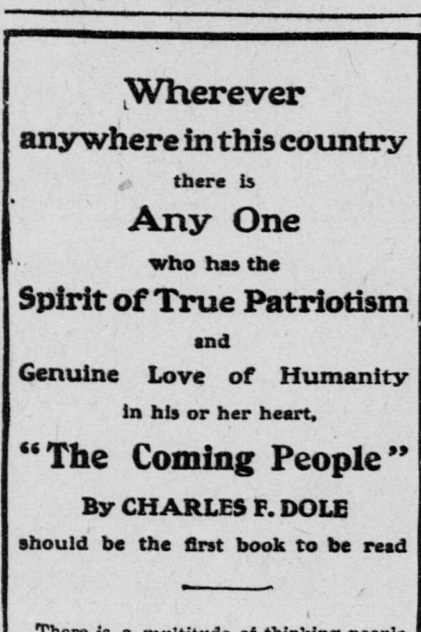
### FREE FARM SCHOLARSHIP.

Offer to Some Bright Boy Who Wants to Improve His Knowledge of Agriculture.

A free scholarship in scientific and practical agriculture is open to some young man who can demonstrate his fitness for the privilege. E. J. Hollister, the Dean of the Winona Agricultural Institute, at Winona Lake, Indiana, announces that he will give this free scholarship, providing for tuition and living expenses for the two school years. Thus it will be seen that the young man who wins this scholarship will get through with comparatively little expense to himself. The course given in the Institute embraces agriculture and horticulture. The student will not be allowed to take up any special line, either in the practice or the acquiring of these kindred sciences. However, special privileges may be granted where the student shows a decided taste for specializing. Competition is open to young men over sixteen years of age from any State in the Union, of good character, endorsed by two well known citizens. Those who wish to compete should write to the Dean not later than August 1st, giving a brief history of their life and five reasons why they desire to take up agricultural science. The work is simplified so very much at the Institute that candidates having a Common School education should be able to succeed, and after graduating have an opportunity to take up practical work at other points where the Dean is now directing the development of small farms or reclamation projects and where he is very much in need of the assistance of trained young men. By reason of this necessity, he offers this scholarship.

### Birthplace of Common Plants.

Celery was first grown in Germany. Italy was the first home of the chestnut. The onion is from Egypt. Tobacco is a native of North America. Spinach was originally an Arabian plant. The radish is a Chinese product. Rye was first cultivated in Siberia. Greece gave us the citron.



There is a multitude of thinking people who see the dangers the future holds for our country unless we reach a wise solution of the tremendous social problems that confront us.

The spirit in which we should approach the consideration of these problems is set forth in this remarkable book in a way that must be an inspiration to every truly humane and patriotic heart.

Let the spirit of common sense and optimism and fundamental economic and philosophical truth that pervades this book be taken as the underlying motive of the movement, and the Creed and Platform of the Homecrofters as the practical plan to work to, and the rest of the great social questions are certain to be rightly solved by application to them of the sound and humane principles that will guide the action of our people upon all great national questions.

One copy of "The Coming People" postage prepaid will be mailed to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents.

One copy of both "The Coming People" and "The First Book of the Homecrofters" and "Maxwell's Talisman" monthly for the rest of the year 1906 will be mailed to any address in the United States for fifty cents.

Remit in postage stamps to The Homecrofters, 143 Main street, Watertown, Mass.



GEO. P. PILLING & SON, 2313 Arch St., PHILA., Pa.



### The Dentist's Bill.

When Congressman John Sharp Williams visits New York he never fails to look in at a small kindling-wood shop presided over by an old negro who was formerly a retainer in the Williams family. On his latest call he found the old man unhappy.

"What's the matter, Life?" asked the Democratic leader.

"I've just been done out o' some money, Marse John, and that's mattenough," replied the negro. "Had a terrible misery in mah tooth and went to a dentist and got hit pulled, and he chaged me a dollah, a whole dollah. Why, once down in Tennessee I went to ole Doc Tinker, and he pulled two toofs and broke my jawbone, and only chaged me fifty cents. I've been buncoed."

### JOB OFFICE WANTED.

I WANT TO LEASE—A good job or newspaper office in live town of 1500 or over. I will pay monthly rental (in advance each month), until January 1, 1907, when substantial payment will be made. Address A. J. Boreman—Cato, Iowa.

STENOGRAPHERS: Bright young men who can take dictation rapidly and do rapid work on machine. Salary \$850 to start. Write to-day: Offices in 12 cities. HAPGOODS, Suite 143 35-39 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED: A Hundred Firemen and Brakemen on different Railroads. Age 20 to 30, good sight and hearing. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen \$70 monthly, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting competent men. Send stamps for particulars. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 65, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIRT WAIST HOLDER EXTRAORDINARY—keeps waist down all around: no pins or hooks to tear: send 2c. with waist measurement over corset and ask for why not black. Felix Corset Co., 115 Pine Street New York.



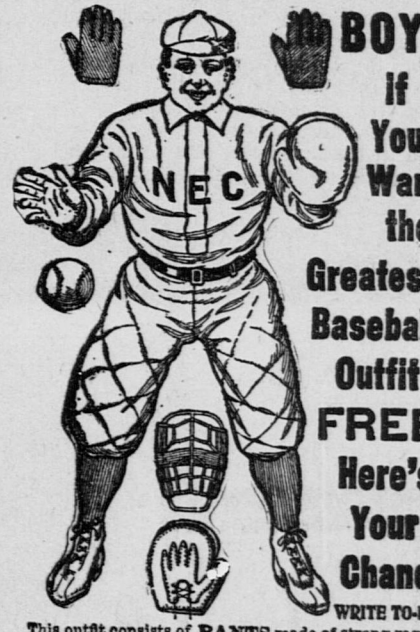
### FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A Home Cure that Anyone can Use Without Loss of Time or Dejection from Business. We want every sufferer from Asthma to write us to-day for a free trial of our wonderful New Method for curing Asthma. We especially desire those cases of long standing which have tried all the various kinds of inhalers, douches and patent smokes without number and without relief. We know we can cure them. We want to and are willing to prove it absolutely free of cost. Many thousands have accepted this opportunity and are now cured. There is no reason why anyone, old or young, rich or poor, should continue to suffer from Asthma after reading this marvelous offer.

Our Method is not merely a temporary relief, but a cure that is founded upon the right principles, a cure that cures by removing the cause. Don't put this off until you have another attack, but sit right down to-day and write for the Method. It is free and we send it with all charges prepaid. Address, Frontal Asthma Co., Room 131, 109 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.



17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.



This outfit consists of PANTS made of strong regulation cloth, with waist straps, well padded, reinforced; buttons will stay on. SHIRT of same material, regulation make throughout and full around shoulders. BELT is made of same material and fitted with fancy nickel and japanned buckles that will not rust. The O.A.P. is regulation make and matches the outfit in quality and make. We also give an outfit consisting of MARK FIELDER'S and B.S.M.A. B.S.M.A. GLOVE, CATCHER'S MITT, and Regulation BOYS' BASEBALL. Sent free to any boy selling 32 handkerchiefs at 10c. each. We send the handkerchiefs free of expense to you, to be paid for when sold. WOOD WOOD CO., 2 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Dept. 179.





## OUR HOME TOWN.

A Department Devoted to Village Betterment.

RICHARD HAMILTON BYRD.

The editor of this department desires to keep in touch with the active members of Civic and Local Improvement Associations, and every one interested in the improvement, protection and upbuilding of rural village life.

What is being done in your town to encourage small industries and for home employment? What is being done along the line of street improvement and the beautifying of private lawns, roadways and public parks? Are your local merchants receiving the support of the local trade? Experience, plans, suggestions and photographs will be welcomed by the editor of this department and so far as possible given place in these columns.

## AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A MARKET GARDEN HOME.

**SMALL FARMS ON THE DEEP ALLUVIAL SOIL OF THE SOUTH-WEST WHERE SUNSHINE AND ABUNDANT WATER PRODUCE MARVELOUS YIELDS.**

**Expert Truck Gardeners, Growers of Berries and Small Fruits, and Poultry Raisers are Invited to Form the First Homecrofters' Village in the Outskirts of Phoenix, Salt River Valley, Arizona.**

Down in the historic Southwest, that portion of the American continent whose ancient civilization antedates, possibly, that of even old Egypt, a wonderful work of transformation is going on. The magic of irrigation is again making populous and wealthy the wonderfully fertile lands of Arizona, which in ages gone by supported great cities and a dense agricultural population. The most remarkable single instance of this development is seen in the warm and sunny valley of the Salt River, where by means of irrigation the city of Phoenix has arisen, and is soon destined to become one of the large cities of the Southwest through the construction of the enormous Tonto Basin Reservoir.

A Homecrofters' Village is now being formed near Phoenix: it is the outgrowth of and combines three great ideas.

1. That the national government should irrigate the deserts and drain the swamps to create opportunities for men to get homes on the land who want only sufficient land each to occupy and use and intensively cultivate with his own labor.

2. That the men who want such homes should be aided to get them by an organization which should work solely for the benefit of the Home-seeker and aid him in every possible way to get the best quality of land in small tracts for the lowest possible price with perfect titles and water rights.

3. That the success of the Home-seekers who secure those homes should be promoted through an organization which would plan to aid in building village communities where the highest possible advantages of education, co-operation and social life and the most attractive rural environment would surround the homes and be a part of the home life of the residents of the village.

To carry into practical operation these three great ideas, three separate organizations were in turn planned and formed by George H. Maxwell. The first idea was carried out through The National Irrigation Association, which conducted a great campaign for national irrigation resulting in the enactment of the National Irrigation Act in June, 1903.

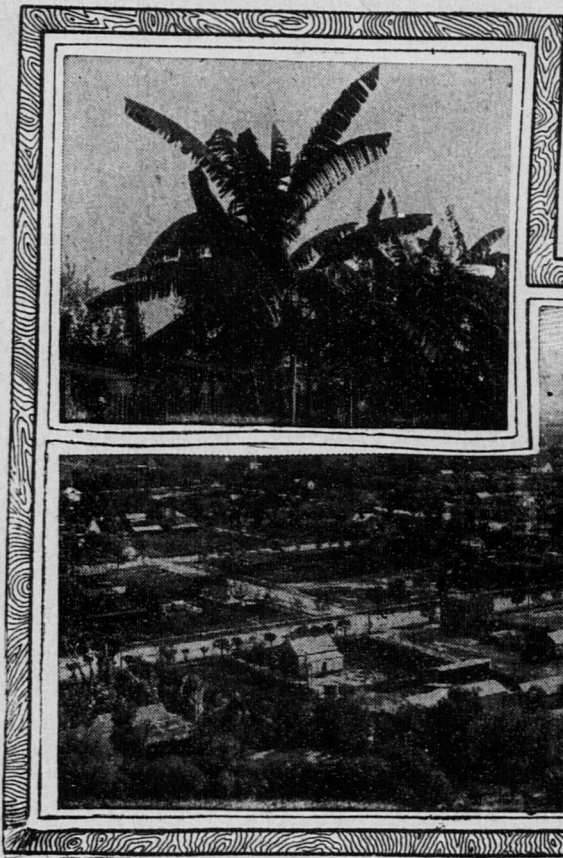
The second idea was formulated and put into working operation through the organization of the Rural Settlements Association.

The third idea has been embodied in an organization recently formed called the Homecrofters' Guild of the Talisman, an account of which was given in the last issue of this paper.

In each of these associations Mr.

association known as the Salt River Valley Water Users Association. That Association contracted with the national government for the construction under the National Irrigation Act of the great Tonto Reservoir which is now being built on Salt River.

Some 70 miles above Phoenix, and what was once an almost inaccessible region, visited only by the murderous Apaches and the old-time outlaws, the Salt River and its tributary, Tonto Creek, emerge from a frowning canyon. Here 2,000 men are at work on the great Tonto dam. This huge structure will rise 284 feet above the



PROSPEROUS SCENES IN TEMPE, ONE OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NEAR PHOENIX.

foundation, and 230 feet above the river level. Eight hundred feet wide at the top or curb, it will form a giant wedge connecting the towering canyon walls, and become, as the engineer's report states, as immovable and everlasting as the adjoining rock. It will create a lake, backing the water up the Salt River 14 or 15 miles and 10 miles up the Tonto. When the reservoir is completed the water will flow in the river channel for 44 miles, and then be diverted by means of canals to the irrigable lands surround-

will be developed for use by the residents of the lands irrigated in the Valley below from the reservoir, for pumping water for irrigation and other purposes. The work on this stupendous government structure is being pushed forward with all practicable haste. It is believed that in less than two years from to-day the water from the reservoir will be flowing into the canal of the Salt River Valley. In much less time than that the government will be furnishing electric power for running the pumping plants of the farmers in the valley and furnishing electric power for all the purposes for which power from this source can be used.

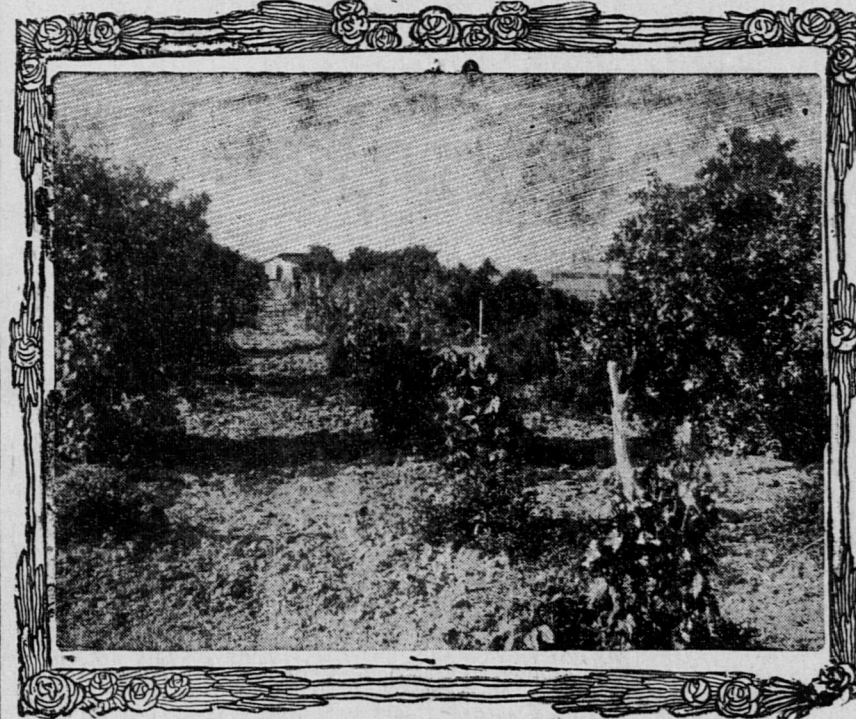
### SMALL GARDEN FARM TRACTS

More than a year ago Mr. Maxwell conceived the idea that the highest and best use to which the lands under this great government irrigation system could be devoted was that they should be subdivided into small tracts for garden farming, berry culture and the growing of small fruits, melons, and other products of intensive cultivation. The raising of poultry in all its branches would of course be one of the most profitable adjuncts of these intensively cultivated garden farms. In the past this character of land culture has not been practicable in the Salt River Valley because of the fact that at the season of the year when the water was most needed, there being no reservoir, the river was at its lowest stage, and the supply of water the shortest. All this will be changed by the construction of the Tonto Basin Reservoir.

Believing that the first practical demonstration of the profits to be derived from garden farms of this class should be so organized as to embody

cularly adapted to the culture of the crops which yield the highest acreage profit with intensive cultivation.

Second, a water right in the oldest and best canal system in the Valley, which will be added to by a water right in the Tonto Basin Reservoir from the national government, and still further supplemented by a right in the co-operative water company that will own and operate the pumping plant.



GRAPES AND ORANGES, ONE MILE OUT OF PHOENIX.

So that by no human possibility can the occupant of one of these garden farms fail to have an abundant water supply whenever needed and to whatever extent the water may be required.

The Salt River Valley is in the central part of Arizona and the summer climate is of course hot; but with such land as that embraced in the tract referred to, with the ample and unfailing supply of water for its cultivation, the summer heat and long growing season make it possible to practically engage in hot house culture out of doors, and to mature crops so rapidly that four or five or even more of some crops a year may be produced from the same land. This makes possible a profit per acre from truck gardening and berry culture and the raising of small fruits, combined with poultry raising on the same place, that will yield a profit per acre wholly unobtainable in a more rigorous climate.

The miners and great mining camps of the Southwest furnish an unsurpassed market for all the products of such garden farms as those proposed on this tract of land.

### A THRIVING LITTLE CITY.

The City of Phoenix, on the outskirts of which this land is located, is the capitol of Arizona and is a city of twelve to fifteen thousand people, with excellent schools, churches and all commercial facilities. One finds in this southwestern city, and on the surrounding farms, men from all sections of the country, New England, the South, the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest. There is a public school immediately adjoining the Rural Settlements Tract above described, and it will be the aim of the Association to co-operate to make this a model school. A beet sugar factory is the most recent addition to the industries of the Valley.

The land here described, which is designated as the Rural Settlements Tract, has been subdivided into five acre plots, and these will be sold only to those who are already skilled in truck gardening, berry and small fruit culture and poultry raising, because it is planned to make this initial colony a demonstration of the possibilities of the Salt River Valley for this class of agriculture, and it is desired that the demonstration should be made by those who know how. Sales will not be made to parties who do not wish to actually live on the land, or do not know how to cultivate it. The Association proposes to co-operate with the purchasers to insure the success of the latter, and for that reason is offering the land to the kind of customers desired at a price so low that it is a chance rarely found by anyone who understands intensive cultivation of a small tract of land and wants such a home. Including the water rights in the canal system and the pumping plant, the land will be sold in five acre tracts for only \$150 an acre in cash.

Anyone who may desire further particulars as to this land or any information as to the Homecroft Movement is cordially invited to address George H. Maxwell, 1405 Fisher Building, Chicago.

Mr. Maxwell is the Executive Chairman of The National Irrigation Association and the Executive Chairman and General Counsel of the Rural Settlements Association, and the Dean of the Homecrofters' Guild of the Talisman and is devoting himself to carrying out through these three associations the three great ideas which are set forth at the beginning of this article.

His success in the National Irriga-

ness men especially of every town and village in the country. It will be a demonstration and a working model for the subdivision of land now held in large tracts near every town or village into small Garden Homes where the prosperity of the many who will intensively cultivate such small garden farms will contribute to the volume of trade and prosperity of the merchants of the town and en-

"For your sagacious, persistent, untiring and able efforts in this cause the country owes you a debt of gratitude."

GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary Chicago Board of Trade.

"The citizens of Billings and Yellowstone County, through the undersigned, desire to express to you their hearty congratulations and thanks for your efforts in behalf of the Irrigation Bill just passed."

BILLINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB.

"We realize that it is owing to your ability, tact, industry and tenacity that the irrigation measure was carried to a successful conclusion at such an early date."

A. A. BURNHAM, General Secretary National Business League, Chicago.

"There ought to be some recognition of the fact that it was almost entirely through the efforts of your association, and particularly through your untiring efforts in behalf of the legislation, that the great settlement in the east in favor of national legislation came to our relief in the House of Representatives."

JOHN F. SHAFROTH, Member of Congress from Colorado.

"Please accept my heartiest congratulations for the favorable action just taken by the House on your bill. It looks now as if you had won the fight, and the great arid west is to have proper attention from the government."

H. M. KINNEY, President National Association of Wagon Makers.

"I extend to you my heartiest congratulations and sincere thanks for the noble results of your efforts in behalf of the national irrigation project. To my way of thinking the said results are due more to your untiring work than to any other one thing."

CARL F. ADAM, Vice-president and Manager, Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Co., Los Angeles, California.

"I want to congratulate you on the magnificent achievement you won in Congress. I fear the nation at large will not give you all the credit that is due you, but your friends all know that this irrigation bill would never have been passed but for your untiring efforts and hard work. You will certainly always be remembered by the grateful people west of the Missouri River."

JOHN STEEL, General Agent The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

"To you, more than to any other one man, is due a larger share of credit, first, for the conception; second, for the crystallization, and, third, for the passage of the National Irrigation Bill. You have my hearty and sincere congratulations."

R. W. TANSILL, Chairman Executive Committee, Pecos Irrigation Company, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

"It is truly a great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the results of your long campaign and the first-class work you have done. The whole west rejoices with you."

WM. H. CHADWICK, President Horticultural Society of Chicago.

"I was both surprised and gratified to read in the Associated Press dispatches that the Irrigation Bill had passed the House. The monument to your work is growing by leaps and bounds, and I congratulate you upon your splendid success. I called on Mr. Schurmeier this morning, and he is very, very much pleased, and appreciates that it is your work that has done the business."

BENJAMIN F. BEARDSLEY, Secretary St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

HOW ONIONS GROW IN THE WARM SOUTHWEST.

GOVERNMENT POWER AND IRRIGATION CANAL OF THE SALT RIVER.



"The Sterling Chamber of Commerce extends congratulations and best wishes upon passage of irrigation bill by Congress. Accept our thanks for your great service to the west."

R. R. GREER, President.

C. B. GODDARD, Secretary Sterling Chamber of Commerce.

"I have kept close track of the House and Senate's action on the irrigation bill, and the President signing the same, and I congratulate you most heartily upon the splendid success of the work you have put in on that. It is certainly very gratifying."

CHARLES A. MOORE, President American Protective Tariff League.

"To you, more than anyone else, is due the honor and the glory of this achievement. It will, I am sure, send your name down to future generations as really the author of a most beneficent measure. I cannot express to you my delight on receiving the news that the bill had gone through the House with so large a majority."

PARIS GIBSON, United States Senator for Montana.

"Accept hearty congratulations over the victory won in the passage of the Irrigation Bill by the House of Representatives yesterday, which assures its enactment into a law. To your magnificent generalship and indomitable energy and ceaseless, persistent labor is due the glorious victory which means a new empire annexed to the United States of far greater value than our island possessions. Future generations born in the happy homes your efforts have made possible will rise up to bless and honor your name and memory."

E. J. YOKAM, Secretary Highland Orange Growers' Association.

"I do not hesitate to express my conviction that the National Irrigation Act would not have been passed and that the national government would not have inaugurated the national irrigation policy if it had not been for your personal work of organization and the great campaign of education which you personally originated and have so successfully carried forward. In saying this I fully recognize and accord to others who have co-operated with you the credit which is due to them for the great results which have been attained."

E. P. RIPLEY, President The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System.

DESERT, TOWN, AND IRRIGATION CANAL SCENES IN THE SALT RIVER VALLEY ARIZONA.



Maxwell was and is still the active, moving spirit, and those who avail themselves of the opportunities he is laboring to create for men of moderate means to get homes on the land will secure the benefit of his wide experience, extending over more than fifteen years during which time he has given the closest study to every element necessary to the success of the man who makes a home on irrigated land.

### GREAT IRRIGATION DAM.

After the passage of the National Irrigation Act, Mr. Maxwell spent several months in the Salt River Valley aiding in the work of organizing the land owners of that Valley into an

ing Phoenix. This lake will hold 15 times as much as the 8 million dollar Croton reservoir, which has just been constructed to supply New York City with water, and it will hold more than the great Assouan dam across the Nile. Many of the day laborers on this work are Apache Indians, now peaceful remnants of Geronimo's wild band.

A Power Canal has been taken out above the reservoir which will carry the water around the mountain side above the level of this artificial lake, to a point just below the dam, where it will be dropped over in a waterfall 200 feet to the power house. In this way, and by other drops which will be placed in the river and canal system, twenty thousand horse power

every possible advantage and safeguard. Mr. Maxwell employed two of the most expert agriculturists in the Salt River Valley, whose long residence there and familiarity with the country peculiarly qualified them to select land to the best advantage. These gentlemen, the Broomell Brothers, spent several months looking over land and finally selected a tract adjoining the tracks of the Phoenix & Eastern Railroad, one mile from the street railway in the city of Phoenix, immediately under the Salt Canal, and having the oldest and best of all the old water rights in the Valley. To these old water rights will be added the Government Reservoir Right as soon as the reservoir system is completed.

The soil in this tract is the finest alluvial loam, resulting from thousands of years of rich deposit from the Salt River, but above all danger of overflow. For more than a year the Rural Settlements Association has been at work preparing this land for subdivision and settlement. It has been all leveled and checked and distributing ditches and cross ditches built, the avenues planted with palms and olive trees, and everything done to put the tract in the best possible condition for homebuilding and for cultivation in vegetables, and melons and all kinds of truck gardening and small fruit and berry culture.

### SURE CROPS UNDER IRRIGATION.

For such products, the absolute certainty of a water supply always and at any time whenever needed without any human possibility of shortage is the corner stone and the only sure foundation for success. Any uncertainty in the water supply means failure.

Realizing this, and bringing to a solution of the problem his long experience and wide observation of the essential elements of complete success in the making of such homes as it has been planned should be made on this tract, Mr. Maxwell went still beyond the assurance even of water from the river and the government reservoir, and there has been put down on the property a group of wells, on which a pumping plant will be constructed. These wells have an inexhaustible supply of underground water which will furnish more water than can be used for the irrigation of the lands in question. The pumping plant will be organized as a co-operative water company so that each home owner in the tract will have his proportion of ownership in it, and the furnishing of pumped water to adjoining land may be made a source of substantial profit to those who are so fortunate as to be co-owners in the plant. None will be allowed to become co-owners in it except those who acquire one of the tracts into which this Rural Settlements Association land will be subdivided. It is therefore manifest that the tract of land which is now being subdivided by the Association under the direction of Mr. Maxwell, with Mr. J. W. Broomell acting as Local Superintendent on the ground, offers the following advantages to the home-seeker:

First, a selection of the very best tract of land so far as quality of the land is concerned, that could be found in the Salt River Valley—rich and inexhaustible alluvial bottom land, pe-



SLUICE GATE OF THE GOVERNMENT CANAL.

tion Movement is demonstrated by the following extracts from letters and telegrams sent to him after the passage of the National Irrigation Act.

### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The plans for the building of this Homecrofters' Village near Phoenix is one that should interest the busi-

"Congratulations. I sincerely believe, without George H. Maxwell, we would have had no irrigation legislation."

W. M. WOOLDRIDGE, President Montana Agricultural Association.

"We congratulate you on the passage of the National Irrigation Bill. May your success continue." FRANK WIGGIN, Secretary Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.